THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,450—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible] Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
4th "	ARABIA	8000		
1st "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	PERSIA	8000		
18th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
8th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
1st "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10000
25th "	MOREA	11000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
25th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
25th "	MALOJA	11000		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON from MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

30th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
10th Feb.	OCEANA	7000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
9th "	CHINA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
9th Mar.	EGYPT	8000		
23rd "	MACEDONIA	10000		
6th "	ARABIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
6th April.	ARCADIA	7000		
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
1st May.	MARMORA	10000		
15th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
12th June	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
10th July	EGYPT	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Aug.	ARABIA	8000		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only AT SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 435 or Rs. 391	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Further Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge,

BERTHS Carefully Selected,

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection,

PASSBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured,

PASSENGERS Met on arrival,

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Rubattino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Oct. 1911
Adriatico	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

Extra Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any intermediate port.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

Issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Figari	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Adria	5,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 and to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGEOSSI,
Agent,

Customhouse Circle,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	28th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	29th Sept.	6 a.m.	†via direct.
Linga	2134	Mon.	2nd Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 7th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th September, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
Australien	6365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4143	J. Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Guionnet	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th Oct. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	4th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	12th Oct. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. "

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Banksball Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,460,398,39
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon,
Manila.	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; is also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 121. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East, of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"Give me the good old TIMEPIECE, if you please."—Platus.

ENGLISH-MADE, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

The timekeepers which awaken the recollections of men like Tompion, Graham, Mudge, Arnold, Earnshaw or Harrison.

All who know the thoroughly sound

ENGLISH TIMEKEEPERS,

cannot but associate them with great durability, delicacy and perfect finish of movement and general cleanliness of craftsmanship-marked qualities, which appeal to many in the work of the English Watchmaker, but which are acknowledged as lacking in the cheap foreign machine-made productions.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN-MADE WATCHES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL" "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., "SHELL" 150°

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

ARE A PROVED CURE Price Re. 1 each.

FEVER

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc.
Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
cures ringworm Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1911, at the rate of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share will be paid on production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1911, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p. m. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th day of September, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1911.

CONVALESCENT HOME. KHANDALLA.

THIS Home is now open. Applications for admittance, which should be accompanied by a Certificate signed by a Medical Officer, should be sent to—

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home,
Khandalla, G. I. P. Ry.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-45	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF 1st AND 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS FOR DISTANCES 100 MILES AND UNDER:—

WITH effect from 1st October, 1911, First and Second Class Return Tickets between any two Stations, distant 100 miles and under will be issued over this Railway at 1½ fares for the Double Journey, and be available for completion of the Return Journey as under:—

(1). Between any two Stations distant 1 to 35 miles on the day of issue or on the following day or if issued on Saturday will be available for completion of return journey on the following Sunday or Monday. No break of journey will be allowed.

(2). Between any two Stations distant 36 to 100 miles will be available for completion of return journey within 4 days including the date of issue. No break of journey will be allowed.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th Sept., 1911.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS AND TIMINGS OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.

THE following are the PASSENGER Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars and TIMINGS of TRAINS between BOMBAY and DELHI:—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	66 3	First Class ...	125 12
Second Class ...	33 2	Second Class ...	62 14
Third Class ...	8 12		

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Horse ...	107 10		
Each additional horse ...	53 13	First Horse ...	161 7
One Carriage ...	161 7	Each additional horse	80 13
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner.	242 3	One Carriage ...	242 3
One Motor Car ...	242 3	One Motor Car....	363 4
Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ...	376 11		

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE.

PUNJAB MAIL.	H. M.	CORONATION EXPRESS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, D.....	14 30	Victoria Terminus. D.....	22 30
Delhi (2nd day) A.....	2 30	Delhi (3rd day) A.....	8 20

The Coronation Express will run from the 15th November to the 20th December.

These Trains, which will be duplicated if necessary, are fitted with electric lights and fans, and Dining Cars are attached on the journey.

Passengers intending to travel by these trains are recommended to book their seats in advance.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 30th August, 1911.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 7 per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1911, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on 26th September, 1911, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, on and after 2nd October, 1911, to those shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 17th September, 1911, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 170 of 1911.
Re, ADAMJI SHAIK SAMSUDIN VORAH, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent, has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st November, 1911 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 20th day of September, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 21st September, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 465 of 1902.

KIKA KHUSHAL and another .....Plaintiffs,
VS.
ESSUFALLY ADAMJI.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made absolute for sale in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of February, 1910, and the Judge's Order dated the 31st day of March, 1911, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the premises, at Santa Cruz, near Villa Paria on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day [of October, 1911, at the hour of halfpast five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs, and the defendant in Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of Khoti Batty land, consisting of thirty Khachars or fiel's whereof the present Khotees are the executors and trustees of the estate of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, containing by admeasurement one acre and thirty-eight and a half Gunthas or nine-thousand four hundred and ninety-eight and a half square yards or thereabouts, of Khariff or arable land with three thousand four hundred and sixty-two and a half square yards or thereabouts, of Warkas land appertaining to the said Khariff land making together twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, of Khariff and Warkas land, Registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey Nos. 383,385, Sub No. 1, and 2, all which said land is known or called by the name of Vairwanichi Khari and is situate at Ode Caillan Cook, near Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, the District of Thana, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by a drain for carrying off water and partly by the batty fields or lands belonging to Adam Mahomed, on or towards the West by a public passage or pathway, on or towards the North by the land hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the South by the batty fields or lands belonging to Pascal DeSouza, and was formerly in the occupation of Salvador Basanand Miranda, and is now in that of the defendant.

Lot II.—All that piece or parcel of Khoti Batty land, consisting of eleven Khachras or fields whereof the present Khote is Ardeshir Jehangir Wadia, containing by admeasurement thirty-eight and a quarter Gunthas, or four thousand six hundred and twenty-eight square yards and one-third of another square yards or thereabouts, of Khariff land, Registered by the Collector of Thana, under Survey Nos. 113, 114 and 256, Sub No. 3, 2 and 1, and all which said land is known or called by the name of Kaladola and is situate at Santa Cruz, near Parlem or Parla, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, the district of Thana, and is bounded on or towards the East and South by the land firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by a public passage or pathway, and on or towards the North by a drain for carrying off water and beyond it by the batty fields or land, belonging to Aleisco Misquita and Bastian, Misquita, and was formerly in the occupation of Salvador Barnard Miranda, and is now in that of the defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JAMSEDJI, RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1911.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Property situate at Kazi Syed Street or Khan Bazar without the Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.

R. D. Sethna and another .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Mahomedbhai Nensi Kheraj and others, Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 18th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the day and at the time and place mentioned below, the following valuable landed property:—

Lot No. 4.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 27th September at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cazee Syed Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east side thereof the sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the charitable property of Mahomedans and partly by the property of the late Currumsey Ramnoll, on or towards the west side thereof by the Public Street called Cazzee Syed Street on or towards the north side thereof by the house of Thacker Dharsey Bhimji, on or towards the south side thereof by the house of Mapla Fakeer Saheb Calla, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 1484 square yards be the same little more or less and which said piece of land is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1385, Collector's New No. 7140, Old Survey No. 420, New Survey No. 2599 and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under "B" Ward No. 1421, and Street Nos. 87-89 and which said premises are more particularly delineated on the plan attached to the conveyance dated the 24th day of January, 1883, and made between C. W. L. Jackson of the first part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part and marked No. 5 and therein coloured red.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office, in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The above property will be put up for sale THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant positively on the premises.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1911.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Gopi Tank Road Mahim.

Under instructions from Lalitabai, widow of Mangaldas Harivalabhdas and Mr. Chandulal Vajubhai Divan, the executrix and executor of the said Mangaldas Harivalabhdas. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following property:—

Lot No. III.

Property called "Woribram" or "Orerao" at Gopi Tank Road, Mahim.

Sale THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground or part of cocoanut plantation called 'Woribram" or "Orerao", containing by admeasurement 3734 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenement, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Gopi Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 85, New No. 3627, Old Survey No 122, New Survey No. 1-1531, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 4776 and 4777 (1) Street Nos. 105 and 106, and formerly bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Laxmibai, widow of Bhagavantrao Vicajee, on or towards the west by a gully, on or towards the north by a public road, and on or towards the south by the part of Bhau Pandurang, and all which premises are in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 23rd instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office ekigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubbertyred brougham by Press, in perfect order, with a chestnut Punch Cullian Arab horse, 6 years, and a set of English harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following motor cars, all in working and first rate order.

1. A. 2 Cylinder, 14 H. P. Wolseley Car, with cape cart hood, in perfect running order, tyres in good condition.
2. A. 4 Cylinder 10 H. P. Panhard Car, with canopy and wind screen in perfect running order.
3. A 4 Cylinder 30. H. P. Cheneard Walcker side entrance car, Busch dual ignition, accommodates seven persons, cape cart hood, glass wind screen.
4. A 4 Cylinder 40 H. P. landaulette in perfect running order.
5. A 2 Cylinder 10 H. P. Darracque car open body with back entrance.
6. A single Cylinder 8 H. P. Rover car magneto battery, ignition, swing side, entrance body, canopy, in good working order.

The above cars are now on view at Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Son's Factory at No. 5, Queen's Road, near Churni Road.

One 4 Cylinder 20 H. P. "Penhard" revolving entrance car, 5 seated with cape cart hood in perfect order.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation opposite the Colaba station (sea side) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and Dayji Canji rich glass, and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reid and Barton, made to order dining tables, chairs and sideboards with mirror back by Dayji Canji, blackwood drawing room suite in 10 pieces lined with French plush, Chesterfield sofa and chairs by Roberts, low chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, palmstands, and writing tables, blackwood open carved chiffoniers teapoys, and stands, one nearly new cottage piano in very good order, rich carpets, corner cabinets, oil paintings and engravings, old china ware, parian, bronze, terracotta and Avata vases, rich silver Cloisonne vases, old bronze ware, old English Ormolu vase with glass dome, hanging, hall, wall and table lamps, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, large chival glass by Dayji Canji one iron safe, bicycle, aluminium utensils, &c., &c. The property of F. G. W. Dean, Esq of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Medows Street, 3rd Marine Line near Dhobi Talao, 14th Kamatipura Street, at Pali Danda Road, at Bandra, and at Jail Road, Umarkhadi.

Suit No. 1005 of 1909.

Vazir bin Ahmedbhai and others.
Vs.
Miyaji Ahmedbhai and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Miyaji Ahmedbhai, the receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above Suit on the 23th June, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned properties, on the respective days and hours hereunder notes:—

Lot No. 1.—Property at Medows Street.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that undivided equal half share of the heirs and legal representatives of Kikabhai Abdulali Miyajiwalla, being parties to the above Suit in a piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, consisting of two compartments situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Medows Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 888 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by property of Bomanji Jeejibhoy, on or towards the south by the property of Merwanji Framji Panday, on or towards the east by the property of the Fort Press Company, and on or towards the west by the said Medow Street and which hereditaments, and premises are assessed under Ward Nos. 1116, 1117, 1118, and 1119, and street Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, and 115, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 132, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25.

Lot No. 11.—Property at 3rd Marine Lane, near Dhobi Talao.

On SATURDAY, the 14th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house of three compartments standing thereon, and situate at and being on the north side of the 3rd Marine Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near Dhobitalao, being by former measurement 26 ft. and 6 in. in breadth and 26 ft. in length, and by recent measurements 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727, New No. 3289, Old Survey No. 14, New Survey No. 8329 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward C. No. 2602, Street Nos. 357 and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the property formerly of Khurshedji Bomanji but now of Manekji Framji Sethna (between which property, and that under description there is a parting wall), on or towards the west by the property of Nowroji Edulji Bhagal, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, separating the property under description from that of Nowroji Cowasji, and on or towards the south by the said 3rd Marine Lane.

Lot No. III.—Property at 14th Kamatipura Street.

ON MONDAY, the 16th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses and chawls, standing thereon, situate lying and being at 14th Kamatipura Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 28 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said 14th Kamatipura Street, on the south by the property of Santoo Natee, on the east by the New Foras Road, and on the west partly by the property of Hormusji Chibaji, and partly by a passage and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 29 and marked in the Survey plan under No. 4294 and 27 and 350, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 2152, and Street No. 90.

Lot No. IV.—Property at Pali Danda Road, Bandra.

On TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bandora, Palli Danda Road, in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabout, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 162, Pot No. 7, and bounded as follows, i. e.—on or towards the east by the said Pali Danda Road, on or towards the west by a footpath and beyond that by the property of Cawasji Nasarwanji, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasji Sorabji Bathe, and on or towards the south by the field of Ghosal.

Lot No. V.—Property of Jail Road, Bombay.

SALE on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1911. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, situate at Jail Road, Umarkhadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring according to old plans about 1856 square yards, but on accurate survey about 1823 square yards, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—on or towards the North by the property of Changabhai Dawoodkhan, on or towards the South by the property of Abdool Latif Shaikali, on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Abdul Latif Shaikali, and partly by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the said Jail Road, and assessed under Municipal Ward Nos. 3613, 3604, 3606, (2) 3606 (3) 3606 (4) 3606 (5) 3606 (6) 3607 (11) 3607 (2) 3603, and Street Nos. 27,41 (a) 47,47 (6) 47 (d) 47 (c) 47 (e) 49, 51, and 53, 57.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Ghoghari Moholla, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 258 of 1910.

Ahmed Dawood .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Ahmed Dawood and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from B. J. Desai, Esqr., who is appointed Special Commissioner and authorised to sell the property under decretal Order of Reference dated the 8th day of September, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement consisting of one of the two compartments of a dwelling-house, situate, at Ghoghari Moholla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 146 square yards. Registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old Nos. 864, 865, 868, New No. 8031, Old Survey No. 1772 and 1772, New Survey No. 1092 and standing in the name of Omar Cassam and registered by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 6240, and Street Nos. 102 and 103, and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the other of the compartments of the said house and belonging to Essabin-Dawood and Yacoob-bin-Dawood, and on the South by the property of Hasan Cassum Oonagar, and now in the occupation of Byab ai and her children and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Pouchs, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner at their office No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Bresslaue at No. 17 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation near the Colaba Railway Station.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1911, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
2. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

Government Letters—

3. Confirming the appointment of Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., to be Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality.
4. Forwarding a notification, prohibiting the use of the Roman Catholic Dharavi Burial Ground for burial.
5. Letter from Mrs. Avabai Meherjibhoy Setlina—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband, the late Dr. Meherjibhoy Rustomjee Setlina.
6. Letters from Mrs. Sonabai Jayaker and Mr. M. B. Jayaker—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Rao Bahadur Vasudeo J. Kirtikar.
7. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers—Requesting that an Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal may be appointed during his absence for about 6 months.
8. Letter from Mrs. Manekji D. Patel and S. N. Cooper—Regarding matters concerning the Markets Department.
9. Letter from Mr. Cursondas Balkovindas—Requesting that the proposed construction of a road from the S. B. and C. I. Railway, Matunga Station to the Lady Jamsetji Road may be expedited.
10. Letter from Mr. J. F. Pereira, B.A.—Complaining of the levy of tolls on cycles returning to the City from Salsette.
11. Letter from Mr. Barjorji Merwanji Choga—Regarding water-supply to house No. 23, 1st Carpenter Street, Mazagon.
12. Letter from Mr. Framji Pallonji Mistry—Regarding a requisition to fill in or hermetically cover a well at Girgaum Road.
13. Letter from Mrs. Kharsetbai, wife of Dorabjee Ratanji Gai—Regarding the question of filling in a well at 4th Marine Street.
14. Letters from the Managing Proprietor, "Muslim Herald"—Regarding the publication of Municipal advertisements in Hindustani papers.
15. Letter from Mr. Jivaji Framji Cowasji Markar—Suggesting the provision of additional benches and lights at the Khote Footpath at Chowpatty.
16. Letter from the Secretaries, Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Fund Committee—Relative to the erection of a Memorial Hospital in the north of the Island of Bombay.

Resolution of the Standing Committee—

17. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorised to lay a 6" pipe drain at Nepean Road.

18.—20. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,77,520 to meet the cost of filling in the Gowalia Tank and of making roads, etc., in connection therewith.

22—23. Recommending advances of Rs. 1,445 and Rs. 4,622 for remodelling certain house gullies.

24—25. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,344-2-1 to meet charges incurred in excess of certain Budget grants.

27. Recommending that in reply to his letters regarding the closing of a well at Agiary Street Mr. Manekshaw Hormusji Sukhadwala be informed that the existing arrangement will be allowed to continue subject to certain conditions.

28. Recommending that in reply to his letter, requesting that the "dharamshal" in the compound of Shri Mankeshwar Temple at Matagon may be exempted from the payment of halaikhore tax, Mr. Anant Jaggunnathjee be informed that this request cannot be complied with.

29. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 9,116 to meet the cost of adding to the road certain set-back ground at Walkeshwar Road.

Notices of Motions—

30. From Mr. S. C Dhondy—For requesting the Commissioner to represent to the Police authorities the desirability of giving separate numbers to motor-cars and motor-bicycles running in the City.

31—32. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master—(31) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of raising the present low-walled enclosure of the Mughal Cemetery at Queen's Road; and (32) for providing a few benches on a portion of Princess Street.

33. From Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri—For appointing Dr. Mereshwar C. Javle to be a member of certain Committees.

Letters from the Commissioner—

34. Reporting as to the permission given for the use of a portion of the low-lying area north of Clerk Road as manure pits during the monsoon.

35. Reporting on the letters from the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, regarding proposed imposition of restrictions upon the use of lamps in godowns.

36. Forwarding a report from the Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the proposed closing of a portion of Chinch Bunder Road.

37. Requesting sanction to a portion of Esplanade Road in front of the proposed extension of the Paper Currency Office being permanently closed.

38. Requesting sanction to a portion of Kasara-Basin Road being permanently closed and to the land being sold to the Port Trust.

39. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

40. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water supply to the different localities.

41. Forwarding statements of foodstuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

42. Reporting as to the proposal for a model dairy exhibit in the forthcoming exhibition of Old Bombay.

43. Requesting sanction to certain amendments in the schedule of fees pertaining to the Water Works Department.

44. Forwarding a note by the Executive Health Officer regarding registration of the causes of deaths.

45. Reporting on a notice for the acquisition of a passage at Gilder Street.

46. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Bombay Improvement Trust for an extension of the light railway tract at Vincent Road.

47. Requesting that the report on the recommendations of the Factory Labour Commission for the education of children working in factories may be expedited.

48. Reporting as to the nuisance caused by the accumulation of waste-water near the Dadar and Matunga Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Notices of Motions—

49. From Dr. Mereshwar C. Javle—For improving a corner at the junction of the Mahim Bazar Road and Mahim Bazaar Cross Road.

50. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of providing a hanging garden on the slope of the Malabar Hill overlooking the new Gamdevi and Chowpatty Estates.

51.—53. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (51) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; (52) a list of outstanding reports; and (53) a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

54. Regarding the Bombay Improvement Trust's Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme No. 37.

55. Regarding the re-organization of the Water Works Department.

56. Regarding the widening of Hornby Road.

57. Regarding the finances of the Bombay Improvement Trust and the proposed amendment of the Trust Act.

58. Regarding a proposal for putting up an Incinerator for the disposal of kutchra.

59. Submitting a draft Address of Welcome to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress.

By Order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 26th September, 1911.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) suppressing injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force, Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Singapore, Bombay.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	...	77 1-4	un	chgd
do. Rentes	...	94 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	92 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	...	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	24 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	...	24 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	...	52 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-16 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	...	20-47	un	chgd
do. do. New York	...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills		21st Sept		
do. 3 months' sight	..	3 13-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	2 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,0,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Good demand.	Business only moderate.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Quiet with a fair enquiry.	
Total Sales	...	6,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500 ,,
Imports	...	9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...	6 36—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·70 —·09	5·55 —·09	5·64 —·09	5·64 —·09	5·65 —·09

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
5·67 —·09	5·69 —·10	5·70 —·10	5·71 —·10

New York Official noon call Oct. 10-27 Jan. 10-35.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 10·32 Jan. 10·40

NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	Bales. 93,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	.....
Exports to Great Britain	...	69,000
Exports to Continent	...	39,000
Spot Cotton—	...	10·55—30
Futures—Month of Oct. 10-65—12		Declined on southern selling of futures in the local market and to weakness in southern spot markets and to increased offerings.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·71—13		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 10 5-8—3-16
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 10·21—27
Do. do Dec.	... 10·23—24
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger	...	d 5 14-16
F. G. Bhownagger	...	d 5 15-16
Fine bownagger	...	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	...	d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	...	d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	d 5 14-16
Good Broach	...	d 5 15-16
F. G. Broach	...	d 6 3-16
Fine Broach	...	d 6 4-16
Good Khandeish	...	d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	...	d 5 11-16
Good Tinnevelly	...	d 6 6-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal,

Tone—Firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ...2,090,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...No Sellers.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.—Nominal—No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...37

Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

Victorian ...37

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

New South Wales ...37

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 56 —1-4

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...51 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 76 unchgd

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...69 1-4—7-8

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Nearest Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 8 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Done—Easier.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 66
Yellow Metal	... £ 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	... £ 54 3-8

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ..20—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Firm but little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...18-3—Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments .. Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...17 6—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...October.

Tone—Firm but little doing.

BAR & Similar Crystal C & F India ...21-9—Nominal.

Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.

Tone—High prices asked check business.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.

Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... . Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... . Do. do. ... . Sept.-Nov.—16-6—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... . Do. do. ... . Sept.-Nov.—16 7 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—15-6—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... . Sept.-Nov.—16-9—Value. July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.

General Tone—Firmly held but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [26th Sept. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Bundles Rs...	Rs. 4,000	Lingo	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd and 24th Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	41	47,335
B B and C I Railway ...	57	66,343

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. 15 Oct.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...176
Japan ,,	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs.	95	1 0
29th Sept	,,	95	1 0
31st Oct	,,	94	12 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15 0
Australian ,, ...	,,	23	15 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,,	61	9 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,,	61	9 0
,, 2nd ,, ...	,,	61	11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The American markets have declined considerably under the influence of heavy receipts and absence of outside speculation. The low level of prices will draw out spinners to buy on a large scale and re-action is expected early.

Indian crop accounts are very unsatisfactory and heavy rain is reported at Agra and Etawah where the canal crop was ready for picking. Ready cotton is easier and the local mills are the only buyers to a small extent.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	293	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	,,	297	Jan,
FineM G Nagpur	,,	295	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	286	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	284	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	278	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,,	291	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	286	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	280	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	264	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	36,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·62 —·08	5·57 —·08	5·55 —·09	5·56 —·08

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·57 —·08	5·59 —·03	5·61 —·08	5·62 —·08	5·63 —·08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	13	0	8 B.T.
Forward ...	,,	12	1	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs.	9	5	0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	,,	8	8	0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is easy.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	57	0	0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat ...	,,	62	4	0 ,,
Black Kutni ...	,,	50	5	0 ,,

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady, We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	11	0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet, We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	27	1	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11	2	0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steadier. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	15	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market quiet. We quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs.	5	1	0 R. T.
,, ,, Apr.-May ...	Rs.	5	10	0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,780
Bank of Burma	133
Bank of India	66 3-4
Eastern Bank	77
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

David	356 1-4
Framji Petit	1,185
Finlay Mills	242 1-2
Kohinoor	620
Manockji Petit	2,530
Standard	867 1-2

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	141 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	143 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	647 1-2
Tapti-Valley	498 3-4

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	221 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	40,895 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	3,229 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	5,119 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	843 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	2,110 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	2,192 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	27,684 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	12,088 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	nil
Cottonseed ...	...	...	17,125 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	...	4,949 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	14,492 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	29,373 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	nil

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

The jute market was very firm all day and Rs. 47 and Rs. 47-8 are reported to have been paid. Loose jute was also dearer and well held.

In the gunny market hessians were quite active and heavy goods were dearer and in better demand.

The money market was firm with no change in quotations, but in the share market mixed business of a retail character was done.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1690.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KEYES—September 15, at Quetta, the wife of Captain T Keyes, I A, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "John Manchot's Lie". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "To succeed in a business requires the best and most earnest men to manage it."—J. D. Rockefeller.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail s. s. "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the Raja Rammohan Roy Anniversary, Mr. B. V. Vidwans, B.A.,LL.B., will conduct Divine Service, at the local Paraarthana Mandir to-day, at 6-15 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to day, at 6 p. m. (S. T.). Paper to be read: "A Bihari Nursery Story of the Bargaining Animal's Type," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.

Y. M. M. A.—An evening entertainment of the members of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association was held on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10 p.m., in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, when a large number of members attended. Poems appropriate to the festival of Id was read, and there were also music and singing.

HOUSE BREAKING IN WARDEN ROAD.—Mr. Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, residing in his bungalow in Warden Road, has reported to the police that about 2-30 a. m., yesterday, he was roused by some noise in his room. On leaving his bed he saw a man jumping out of an open window and running away. A pair of gold links set with diamonds and some wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 465 are missing.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden, Berbera Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilliman, Mozambique, Beira, L Marques and South Africa per s.s. "Australien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday. Specially superscribed correspondence for Europe and Egypt will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Zanzibar, and Tanga, per s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 30th instant.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, when Mr. Cowasji Cooper was being driven along Queen's Road, the horse took fright at a passing railway engine and bolted. The driver tried to pull up, but the reins gave way and he fell down. The horse ran as far as the Islam Gymkhana, where it collided with Mr. Sir Jehboy Tajboy's brougham which was overturned. The coachman and a Borah lady occupant of the brougham were slightly injured. Mr. Cooper's horse was considerably injured, but his victoria was not much damaged. The brougham was much damaged, the coachman of the latter vehicle was taken to the hospital where his cuts were dressed.

CHARITY CONCERT.—A Charity Concert in aid of Mount Mary's Convent-School of the Franciscan nuns was held at the Framji Cowasji Hall on Saturday, at which Mr. S. M. Edwardes presided. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music and as it was an attractive, and as the cause is deserving of public sympathy it was a pleasing fact that the house was crowded. One of the items was the Mandoline Band under the direction of Mr. J. C. Fernandez, in which about forty local amateurs consisting of ladies and gentlemen took part. Miss. M. Thoy sang "Beautiful Garden of Roses" in effective manner and Mr. L. U. Mongini's humorous sketch elicited much laughter. Miss O. Yamili rendered "My ain Folk" in good style and Mrs. C. da Costa gave a pianoforte solo. Mr. A. Close was heard to effect in a comic song, while Mrs. Chard sang "Farewell to Summer" tastefully. "A Curio from China," in which Messrs. H. Molyneux and G. Hodgins took part was much appreciated by all, and the rendering of Mrs. Byrne's pretty coon song "A Picca-Ninny Lullaby" was most lively. Miss Simms also did well and was followed by Mr. Harry Cooke who sang a comic song. The concert terminated with the humorous farce entitled "Cox, the confirmed old Bachelor," which was well staged and provoked much laughter. Miss Lena De Costa and Mr. E. D. Mendonca rendered valuable assistance at the piano, which was kindly lent by Messrs. S. Rose and Co. The Victoria Band played at intervals. Messrs E. Stewart and W. Gibbins erected the stage. The screens for the occasion were kindly lent by Mr. Ballywalla and the B.B. and C. I. Railway Institute. The Committee is to be congratulated on the success of the evening's entertainment.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY FIRST AID CLASS.—Under the auspices of the newly-formed body called the Social Service League, Bombay, a first aid class was started on Sunday last. Nearly 40 young men have joined the class and Rao Bahadur Dr. Dandekar has agreed to deliver a course of five lectures. Rao Saheb Pai, Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, B. S. Turkhad, Baker, Bayramjee Hormusjee, and D. S. Barker and A. S. Wagh and Dr. Malwanker and others were present on the occasion. In opening the class, Mr. G. K. Dewdhar of the Servants of India Society and who is also one of the Secretaries of the League, and who was voted to the chair, briefly explained the objects of the League, and how the League's first attempt to train young men in the useful knowledge of first aid would try to remove gradually a long felt want of a large number of men who could render assistance whenever required by their fellow citizens. Rao Saheb Pai, who has worked actively for the formation of this Class, said that it was very necessary for the Hindus of Bombay to form a first-aid corps under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association and further expressed the hope that if Hindu young men would readily come forward to receive instructions in first aid, it would be very easy to form a brigade like those formed by the other communities in Bombay, which might be useful to the public on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to this city. Dr. Dandekar then gave his first lecture to the class. At the conclusion, Mr. Dewdhar thanked Mr. Clerk of the St. John Ambulance Association, and Dr. Dandeker for the assistance they had both rendered in organising this class, and the meeting ended with the distribution of flowers. This class will meet every Sunday, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) in the Municipal School on the corner of Kelewari, Girgaum Road. A fee of Rs. 2 is charged to cover the cost of books, bandages, etc. The necessary lessons in drill will be given to students of the class by Mr. Baker in the morning at 8 (S. T.), in the same place every Sunday.

A remarkable story vindictive bloodthirstiness by a police official is reported at Uralsk, a town on the Urai River, 200 miles from where it enters the Caspian Sea. Two leading citizens of the town had laid a charge of blackmailing against M. Livekin, the police superintendent who in cold blood shot dead in the street one of his accusers. He then proceeded to the house of the other, and finding him at home killed him on the spot.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of, among others, the following short causes :—

CLAIM ON ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

In the suit brought by Akbarali Esufali against Mulla Abdulla Issaji and seven others, Mr. Velinkar appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff had advanced to the defendants' firm various sums from time to time; accounts were adjusted and Rs. 8,814 were found due.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

A PEARL TRANSACTION.

In the suit brought by Gulabchand Devchand against Mohanlal Asharam and another, Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants appeared in person.

The plaintiff in the case had advanced Rs. 15,500 to the defendant on the security of two pearls, which were subsequently sold by the plaintiff. The balance due was Rs. 1,851.

The defendants admitted the claim, but prayed for instalments.

A decree for the amount with interest and costs was passed by his Lordship; the amount was to be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 100 each.

CLAIM ON A BOND.

In the suit brought by Dinshaw Pestonji Toddiwalla against Framji Jamshedji Aga and two others, Mr. G. G. Nadkarni appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan for the first two defendants.

The plaintiff had advanced to the defendants moneys on a bond. By consent, decree for Rs. 2,287 with interest and costs was passed, but execution was stayed for four months,

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

In the suit brought by Sorabji P. Ghandy against Merwanji J. Vakil, Mr. Kemp appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,360 for goods supplied to the defendant.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

AN EJECTMENT SUIT.

In the suit of Nawab Sayed Mahomed Ali Hassan against Laura Francisco Legeyt, Mr. Kemp appeared for the plaintiff and applied for a decree for Rs. 360 for arrears of rent and ejectment.

The defendant appeared in person and said she had vacated the premises and taken the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

Decree, for the plaintiff, was passed, but execution was stayed.

ITALIANS' CLAIM REJECTED.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit brought by Bettoni, Gorio and Company, an Italian firm, against Manilal Anupram and Company. The claim was for Rs. 6,323, being charges and the value at Rs. 14-2 per 1,000 of 5,00,000 pictures of Hindu deities of 40 different designs, 12,500 copies going to each design. Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person, and contended that the goods being not up to the designs and samples in general artistic get-up, he was justified in refusing the goods, and the putting a period to the contract.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAGISTRATE.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Lowji M. Wadia, instructed by Mr. G. B. Rele, applied for rule against the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed by him against Bhangi Bhana Balu and two others should not be set aside.

The petition stated that the accused were sweepers and the first accused was a municipal servant. The second and third were sweepers for householders and were paid through the Municipality. As their wages for two months and a half had been in arrears, the sweepers were called to receive payment on the afternoon of the 14th September, and were offered payment for one month only. As they were not paid for the month of August, next day they met in their wadi to consider what steps they should take to have their grievances redressed. From there, they sent petitions to the Collector and the Chief Officer of the Municipality by registered post. Shortly after the petitions had been posted, the Chief Officer of the Municipality went there and had a conversation with the sweepers. While the conversation was going on, the District Magistrate, Mr. Painter, came with a mounted sowar and four police constables.

Their allegation was that he there called out the petitioners by their names and having separated them from the rest of the assembled sweepers got them handcuffed, gave them in police custody and sentenced them each summarily to one month's rigorous imprisonment there and then.

There were five affidavits in support of these allegations.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. Wadia then asked for bail. Mr. Rao opposed and their Lordships rejected the application for bail, but suspended the sentence.

POLICE COURTS.

FALSE COMPLAINT.

BEFORE Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Gungarani Guroo, a Hindu, with possessing twelve tolas of cocaine without a license.

The complaint was that on receipt of certain information, Mr. Sykes went to the accused's room, which was searched in the presence of a panch and the drug wrapped up in small packets was found concealed behind a picture frame hung on the wall.

The defence was that the informant was one of the party who were fined by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates sometime ago, and who were warned by the police not to further molest the accused's wife. Those men had threatened to do harm to the accused, and the drug the accused suspected was managed to be placed in his room by the informant or one of the persons who were fined in the previous case.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused remarking that the drug must have been kept behind the picture by one of the enemies of the accused with a view to bring him into trouble.

THE PADROADO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The meeting of a section of the Goan residents in British India, held in the Town Hall, on the 17th instant, was for the purpose of memorialising the Portuguese Government in regard to the Law of Separation promulgated by the Republican Government, but which has not yet been put in force outside Portugal. The object of the proposed memorial is that the Padroado should remain as it is both in Portuguese and British India. The East Indian Catholics of B

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Urlana, 3384 tons, Captain H. Stockwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Moresfield, 2632 tons, Captain H. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, in ballast.

The steamer Lilavati, 123 tons, Captain J. Madden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grangemouth in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain R. Phillips, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons, Captain F. D. Fry, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, will sail to day for Bangkok with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 25th Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Duffarin...Comdr ...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck ..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Jones..... do
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Farteath...R N R... Survey Std

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 26.

Brilliant Bque ...3609 Grant .....Philadelphia... Standard Oil Co
Bickbergen.....2447 Hond... ... ...T M & Co
Gallos .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Headley .....2712 Park .....W & A Graham & Co
Hatumet .....2584 Peters ... Do
Lawada.....2134 Lane ... .M M & Co
Lindenfels ... 3525 Schwarz.....W & A Graham & Co
Maanatchy.....1368 Kilner... ..... Do
Malda .....1250 Bamber.....M M & Co
Maresfield.....2652 Davies.....M M & Co
Nurani .....2820 Crebbin .....T Morrison & Co
Palitana.....1931 Penny ...Karachi...20-9...M M & Co
Toronto.....3334 Pickering.....J F & Co
Urlana .....3384 Stockwell .....M M & Co
White Cross.....1914 Lerg ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Dats.	Agents
C&R Locksley Hall	2310	Crawford	...Manchester ...		K Nixon and Co
D & F City of Athens	3571	Knant	...Karachi...	28-9...	K Nixon & Co
F Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	...Port Said...	3-10...	W & A Graham & Co
H Homayun.....	2154	Moloney.....		B & P S N Co	
M Praesident.....	2096	Bremerd.....	Delagoa Bay &c...		A Strandes
N Zurichnoor.....	3342	Stonehouse...	Hull	1-10	W & A Graham & Co
O Saifi 502	Baldwin	...Jeddah ..	The Bo & H S N Co		
P Baranfels...3119	Eggelage	...Hamburg ...	via Karachi	1-10...	W & A Graham & Co
Q Hild ... 718	Salvesen.....		Bangkok .....F F C & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Barrington Court .	2853	Williams	28-9...	Antwerp	W & A Graham & Co
7 Africa...	2565	Schorich...	Trieste ...	1-10	A L S N Co
10&11 Devanha	4350	Hickey ...	Shanghai ...	27-9...	P & O Co
12&13 Arabia.....	4093	Palmer...	London	7-10 ...	P & O & Co
Gramsbergen 3157	Goot.....	Antwerp ...	T M & Co		
P. & O. DOCK.					
Towergate.....2358	Jackson ...	...	W & A Graham & Co		
B I Dock					
Lhasa 949	Mollamad ...	.....	....M M & Co		
H W P D					
Sabarmati.....524	Ahmed ...	Repairing...	Bo S N Co		
Satrunji.....547	Hoosain	.....	Bo S N Co		
Courland.....760	Ebrahim	.....	Bo S N Co		
H W P D					
Bahaduri...829	Ahmed ...	Bhowanagur...	21-9...	Bo S N Co	
H W V D					
Dumra 762	Manley.....	Basreh ...	23 9 ...	M M & Co	

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels	Commanders	From
26	Moresfield	Davies	Shield, Aug 26
	Lilavati	Madden	G'mouth, Aug 25
	Urlana	Stockwell ...	Calcutta, Sept 10

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Umta	Phillips	Calcutta, &c
	Mazagon	Fry	Calcutta

The steamer Hellas, Captain Berg, for Bangkok, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Maresfield, for Liverpool.
„ Australien, for Marseilles.
„ Beckberger, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Bohemia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 25th instant and is due here on the 30th instant noon.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi's steamer Capri from Hongkong left Penang on the 26th instant, for Bombay and the same Co's steamer Ischia from Bombay left Penang on the 26th instant for Singapore and Hongkong and the same Co's steamer R Rubattino from Genoa arrived at Suez on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—71 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 35 bales carpets, S Megjee.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Toronto s—18,000 cwts cottonseed, 2,050 cwts myrabolams, W Bucher; 40 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co: 3,250 cwts cotton seed, Tejpall Toolsidass.

Maresfield s—2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 40,000 cwts linseed, Raili Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Gramsbergen s—230 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co; 70 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co; 50 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 152 bales cottonfly, Hirjee Assu.

Zurichmoor s—750 cwts mowraseed, M Valabdass; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Maresfield s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s s.—110 bales cotton, by H. E. Bode and Sons; 2 bales Western cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s s.—230 bales Western cotton, Ralli Bros.; 101 cwts. gum, T. V. and Goodsi Bros.; 50 cwts. gum, Shamjee Cooverjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australien s s.—4,500 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwts. tennelseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s s.—19 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 39 chests opium, David Sassoon, and Co.; 8 chests opium, M. Gajanan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s.—52 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 45 chests opium, M. Gunjans and Co.; 11 chests opium, M. Mohamed Sheraj; 102 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 5 chests opium, Furdonjee Sorabjee; 37 chests opium, Sassoon J. David and Co.

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AND
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 27th Sept. 1911.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA.

OFFICIAL returns for the year 1909-10 show that there were at that time 2,449 factories in this country worked by mechanical power, an increase of thirty-four on the year, belonging to companies or individuals, in addition to ninety-five owned by the State and local bodies such as municipalities and trusts. The increase goes steadily if not rapidly on and at the close of the year we had 1,105 cotton mills and presses, 222 cotton mills, 210 rice-mills and 102 saw mills besides 205 connected with jute, 82 iron and brass works, 58 workshops and 34 flour mills—these specified representing about eighty-two per cent. of the total number of factories worked by mechanical power. The factories created by the cotton industry are principally in Bombay, by jute in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, while rice and saw-mills are mostly in Burma. Cotton gins and presses increased from 732 in 1905 to 1,105 in 1909, the greatest activity in this respect being shown in the Central Provinces and Berar, but it is explained that this increase does not represent any sudden outburst of industrial activity, being due rather to the registration of numerous small gins and presses which had not previously been brought under the operation of the Act. It is instructive to find that the factories worked by mechanical power and those not so worked, employed close on a million hands, an increase of twenty-five thousand on the year. The daily average was 619,015 males and 114,455 female adults and 43,454 boys and 8,986 children, of the total 309,680, equal to thirty-nine per cent. were employed in factories in Bengal and 227,359 or twenty-nine per cent. in Bombay. To these hands 4,036 accidents occurred in the year, a hundred and twenty-three of them being attended by fatal results, thirty of the number being in Bombay when preventive measures and supervision are most efficient. Much the largest number of minor accidents—1,395 out of a total of 3,016—nevertheless occurred in Bombay where cotton mills and presses, with their complicated machinery predominate. The Indian cotton industry, which only dates as far back as 1851, now employs 74,585 looms and 5,773,824 spindles and of the mills 95 are exclusively spinning, sixteen exclusively weaving while in 105 both spinning and weaving, are carried on. In the year one, with 317 looms and 19,051 spindles were destroyed by fire, but six new concerns, with 82,888 spindles, were started, the nominal capital of the lot being stated at close on nineteen crores of rupees, in addition to about sixteen crores invested in privately owned concerns. Bombay presidency has 75 per cent. of the cotton mills, 74 per pent. of the spindles or 84 per cent. of the looms.

The annual out-turn of yarn of the last decade has exceeded five hundred million pounds each year with the exception of 1900-01 where famine in India and the collapse of the Chinese markets restricted production. The lead before that reported upon saw a turn-out of over six hundred million pounds, but the last year a contraction on that total of thirty-six and a half millions. It is noteworthy that there was a continued increase in the production of yarn of counts higher that 25's till 1908-9, but in 1909-10, the production decreased from 58 to 50 millions, which represents about eight per cent. of the whole productions. In Bombay the spinning of the higher counts, above 25's is about ten per cent. of the whole and in Madras it is about six per cent. and in the Central Province four. Using Egyptian and other inported cotton the Bombay mills are now spinning in appreciable quantities, yarns of 40 and upwards. The production of the finer yarns, 31 to 40, however decreased last year from twenty million pounds to 15·6 millions. As a consequence the imports of yarns have decreased and whereas from 1896-97 to 1900-01, the total imports were 43,969,734 lbs., in 1909-10 they had fallen to 36,251,397 and whereas the product of Indian mills was 91,852,949 per annum from 189-6 to 1909-01, in 1909-10 it was 215,300,604 lbs., weaving mills are shown to have been less affected than the spinning mills by the high price of raw cotton in 1903-04 for there was a considerable advance in the price of both home and the foreign demand being good and in the following year these high prices were still realised when the prices of raw cotton had fallen to normal levels; in consequence the production increased annually. Weaving is concentrated in the Bombay mills to an even greater degree than spinning, the mills of this province producing about eighty-five per cent of the whole quantity woven in British India, grey, unbleached goods representing about 78 per cent of the whole production.

Among the smaller industries of the country brewing is one which is making strides and there are now twenty-four breweries at work, seven being owned by joint stock companies, with a nominal capital of twenty-nine lakhs of rupees. Production was largest in 1902, since when it has tended to decline while imports of foreign beer have increased proportionately. In the year 1907, the process was reversed, internal production having advanced slightly and imports decreased, but in 1908 the production again recorded while in 1909-10 both production and imports contracted further. In 1905 some six million gallons of beer were brewed in India while in 1909-10, the total was below five millions; in 1906 the quantity imported was 5,153,751 but in 1909-10, the quantity had fallen to 4,286,811. Papermills in India are eight in number whose output is yearly increasing. The importation of cheap wood-pulp paper, from northern Europe naturally checked the development of the Indian industry, in which the most successful mills are those which have Government contracts for the supply of cheap foolscap, blotting paper, note paper and envelopes. India makes seventy-seven and a half million of rupees' worth of paper annually and imports a crore's worth; but the position may be changed when the Indian producer has added to his knowledge and become a greater master of his art. Woollen mills are few in number, the total now being only four. But the number of looms and spindles increases as the years go on. The imports are very much greater than India production and the United Kingdom and Germany together have the trade between them. We can make rugs and carpets, both of which go to the United Kingdom and the United States to the value of between twenty-three and twenty-four lakhs. The mining industry is that from which most is to be expected in future years in India, but we treated of that subject so recently that it is not now necessary to go through the maze of figures again.

ANCIENT CASTLE TO BE REMOVED. THE American millionaires are not content with securing our famous pictures, but their depredations now extend to our ancient historic houses and castles which are bought from their penurious owners and pulled down in the old country to be set up again in their new land. There is no such thing now it seems as immovable property; everything can nowadays be removed, even hoary old castles and their massive ruins, ferried across the Atlantic, and set up again on new soil. American millions achieve wonders; but the prospect opened up by this latest achievement of purchasing a famous English castle of medieval days and re-erectingit in America, is really vast and there is no saying towhat it may not lead. The Persian Government is in straits for money which it can procure with difficulty from Western States; but we wonder why it does not negotiate with Mr. Pierpoint Morgan or others of his ilk for the purchase outright of the historic ruins of the magnificent palace of Persepolis. The famous hall of Chosroes and the ancient Kings of Iran might prove an irresistible show if transplanted to New York. The Persian Government of the impecunious Mejliss might thus get at a single stroke several millions and be easy for some considerable time. The Peacock Throne would be another valuable object which the Americans might like to carry off bodily to their land which would then outstrip the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind. But Lord Curzon is sure that the wild lawless Kurds carried it off long ago, and the Persian State has now in its possession only a counterfeit. And our own Elephanta Caves, why cannot they be allowed to be transported to New York, for a consideration of course. No one has yet cast a doubt on the genuineness at least Tattershall Castle which has just fallen in England at the touch of American gold to rise phœnix-like again in America. The site was originally given by William the Conqueror to Eudo, one of his Norman Barons, whose son, Fitz Eudo, built a castle on it. But this old Norman Castle decayed in course of time, and another was built in Plantagenet days by Sir Ralph Cromwell about the middle of the fifteenth and it is this castle that is now to be so ingloriously wiped out from English soil. Henry VII gave this Castle to his mother, Countess of Richmond, which later passed successively to the Brandons, Dukes of Suffolk and to the Clintons, Earls of Lincoln. The Earls Fortescue are lords of the manor now, and presumably they are the sellers of the Castle at the present time. The place is a fine building of brick in the perpendicular style of architecture so common in the fifteenth century. It must have been more extensive once, but at present it has only a machicolated tower, a hundred feet high on groined arches, with eight sided corner twists and a double ditch.

MOROCCO AS A COTTON-FIELD. FROM time to time likely and unlikely places are boomed as being great cotton-producing centres of the future. But it is interesting while Morocco is so much on people's tongues, to hear on the authority of one of Germany's industrial princes, Herr Alfred Mannesmann, that Morocco is destined to be a great field for cotton cultivation. The story of this discovery he has vividly told to a Berlin textile journal. Two years ago, he relates, while prospecting for minerals in Morocco, he was taken prisoner by the Moors, and conveyed to the Sus district, which till then had been trodden by the foot of no European. To his surprise, he found the ruins of vast cotton plantations which must have existed and flourished in the reign of the Sultan Edris, grandfather of the present Sultan, but which now, uncultivated and uncared for, have run wild and gone to seed. Not only did Herr Mannesmann discover the plantations themselves, but above and below Tarudant, the capital of the province, he declares are the remains of an irrigation system designed to feed the plantations with the water, which their dry, chalky soil requires to make it fruitful. An artificial canal with a depth varying from three to nine feet, drew water from the River Sus, and a hundred years ago, when the Sultan Edris had the power to force the indolent population to work, the cotton plantations must have yielded a rich harvest even with the primitive native methods of cultivation. Herr Mannesmann is of the opinion that these plantations can easily be regenerated and brought up to a state of culture, which will render Morocco one of the most valuable cotton producing fields of the world. The climate, he says, is essentially suited to cotton growing, and the even temperature of Morocco makes it possible for Europeans to do manual labour, even if the natives could not be used. He carried back this report with him to Berlin, with the result that eventually the firm of Mannesmann Brothers acquired concessions in the Sus district. Both brothers have now newly arrived in the Sus district to superintend their development.

THE WELLS-JOHNSON FIGHT. THE information, which *Sporting Life* publishes in regard to the Wells-Johnson fight is ostensibly official and presumably reliable; if so, there is now no doubt that the fight will take place, with enormously added interest. For it will not only involve the decision of a boxing championship, but also the interesting question whether public fights between black and white antagonists will be permitted in the future. Mr. Churchill has evidently been informed by his legal advisers that there is no ground on which he can absolutely forbid the fight, and under the existing law, it appears that the only occurrence which can give an opportunity for action is a breach of the peace occasioned by the fight itself. It will, therefore, depend whether enough feeling is created among the spectators at the fight to bring about a disturbance. Provided all is orderly there, the Home Office apparently will be helpless, for we do not imagine that it would be possible to proceed on the ground of a subsequent assault case such as occurred in a good many instances in the United States after Johnson's defeat of Jefferies. Mr. Churchill seems therefore to have put himself in an unsatisfactory position, such as his ordinary astuteness generally enables him to avoid. By consenting to take action at all, he admits that the fight is one which should not be permitted; at the same time he has to confess himself unable to prevent it and to adopt a course of action which at the best only gives a chance that it may be possible to stop such fights in future. In the meantime he is giving the promoter of the fight, and the boxers themselves a most excellent advertisement. Presumably if the "right to box is conclusively proved in the courts, special" regulations will be made, for the authorities have now definitely committed themselves do something. As to the steps immediately to be taken, no doubt Mr. Churchill will issue a statement in reply to the memorial which he is to receive from Mr. Meyer and the Bishop of London.

THE Government of India will shortly address the Secretary of State on the question of the constitution of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar. The despatch is under preparation.

IN maritime circles the suggestion is being discussed that semi-hydroplane boats of the "Maple III" type should be used in time of war for torpedo work.

THE new 27-knot ocean-going destroyer, "Nautilus," left Blackwall for Sheerness in mail week, for her acceptance trials, after which she will be commissioned.

UPWARDS of £4,000 has already been subscribed to the fund, which is being raised in Liverpool in recognition of the exceptional services rendered by the police during the recent labour troubles. The money is to be allocated to the Police Orphanage and Benevolent Funds.

THE Bloemfontein Town Council has granted a site for a monument to the women and children, who died in the concentration camp during the war. At the meeting held to discuss the grant, the Mayor said he had been assured that there would be nothing on the panels of the monument to hurt British susceptibilities.

The new Peninsular and Oriental liner, "Medina," which is to convey the King and Queen to Bombay in November for the Durbar at Delhi, was rapidly nearing completion at Greenock when the mail left. She is a fine vessel of 12,500 tons gross register, and will be the largest boat that has ever passed through the Suez Canal. The state apartments for the King have been constructed on the port side of the forward spar deck, and those for the Queen on the starboard side. In all forty suites of rooms are being provided, and as a Royal yacht requires three masts to fly the usual flags all the derricks have been removed and a mainmast for the Royal Standard has been erected amidships. The "Medina" is painted in pure white enamel, with a deep band of ultramarine about five feet below the promenade deck and a narrow band of gold lower still. Fitted with a powerful wireless installation, she will be able to keep in touch with home affairs throughout her voyage. The "Medina" will be commissioned at Portsmouth, in command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, and on passage will be accompanied by the cruisers, "Defence," "Natal," "Cochrane," and "Argyll."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ADVANCE GERMANY.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

A sign of the times is illustrated by the results of the International meeting held at Berlin, last Sunday. The Polytechnic Harriers sent over a very good team, which included V. H. D'Arcy, second to F. E. Ramsdell of America, in the 100 yards English championship, G. Nicol, a 50 secs man for the quarter, and D. F. McNicol, England's one mile champion. None of them won, however. D'Arcy being beaten in both sprints, in which R. Rau did very well, the Berlin crack running 100 metres in 10 3-5 secs. and 200 metres in 22 secs. performances, which are in keeping with his victories over F. E. Ramsdell, when the American visited the Continent.

H. Braun has not done much running since he won the English half mile championship, but he was good enough to win the 400 metres in 50 secs. the Muenchener crack defeating Nicol by two yards. The biggest blow of all, however, was when McNicol, a champion of England, lost the 1,500 metres, J. D. Lightbody beating him by two yards. The American, who now lives in Germany, has been running some years and yet he retains much of the form which enabled him to score wins at the St. Louis Olympiad in 1904, and the Athens Olympiad in 1906. The time on Sunday was 4 mins. 6 secs. a very useful performance on a loose cinder path. Lightbody confirmed this form in the relay race, as he gained a ten yards lead over McNicol in the 800 metres. Nicol managed to wipe out this lead during the second relay (400 metres) and Applegarth and D'Arcy retained the lead during the final relays of 200 metres each, the English club team winning by two yards in 3 mins. 39 1-5 secs. Germany has another great athlete in A. Paaemann, who won two English championships last July, and a walker in H. Mueller, who is better than any in England. Remembering this, and viewing Sunday's results at Berlin, it is evident that the Fatherland will be very much to the fore at the 1912 Olympic Games.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The representatives of England have shown up very badly against Frank Kanaly of America in a couple of matches recently. H. A. Wilson, of Sheffield, met the visitor at one mile, but was never in the hunt, Kanaly winning by 100 yards in 4 mins. 21 secs. Wilson did 4 mins. 20 secs. when winning the one mile amateur championship of England in 1908, in which year he also set up a record of 3 mins. 59 4-5 secs. in the 1,500 metres Olympic Trial Games, but he has lost his form entirely. Kanaly's second match was against W. T. Clark (who was twelfth in the 1908 Olympic Marathon race) the distance being 1 1-2 miles. The American again had an easy task, his time being 7 mins. 13 3-5 secs. Kanaly is a really fine runner, and it will take a real "flier" to lower his number at a "half" or "mile."

Home sportsmen were greatly interested to learn of the revival of Tom Longboat, as illustrated by his win in the recent 12 miles race at Toronto. His form, whilst in England three years ago, was disappointing and subsequent happenings conveyed the impression that he had "shot his bolt." The manner he beat A. E. Wood (England) A. Shrubb, (England); and C. Hefferon, (South Africa) at Toronto, shows that he has come back. Twelve miles in 62 mins. 32 3-5 secs. on a track described as moderate, represents good running on the part of the Canadian Indian and Wood (beaten a foot).

The performance recalls another fine feat by an Indian runner, viz, 12 miles in 62mins. 2 1-2 secs. by "Deerfoot" (L. Bennett) when he gave Bill Lang 100 yds. start at Brompton in 1863, the two finishing virtually together.

GOTCH vs. HACKENSCHMIDT.

There is plenty of comment over the result of the Gotch vs. Hackenschmidt wrestling match at Chicago on Monday. The fact that the American vanquished "Hack" by throwing him in 14 mins. 18 secs. and 5 mins. 32 secs. has not led the majority of English critics to give Gotch the praise he deserves. It is said that Hackenschmidt is now past his best, and that the win of Gotch does not prove him a world beater. Some critics also hint that he will avoid a match with Bux, or one of the other wonderful Indian wrestlers, who have gone to America in quest of a match. This is hardly fair to Gotch, who has splendidly justified his former win over "Hack", when the latter made all sorts of excuses. Judging by the very full description of the match cabled to England, it would appear as though Gotch was greatly the superior and that the Russian showed a great lack of determination. Whether Gotch can beat the best of the Indian troup, is another matter. Critics here are inclined to the opinion that Bux and his companions have supernatural power, which, of coure, is all "bosh." The Indians have made a life long study of wrestling, and are wonderfully fit, but that they are invisible, is absurd, and it would be interesting to see a real husky aggressive man like Gotch (who does not leave his heart in his dressing-room) try conclusions with one of the Eastern cracks.

BOXING.

The Ring, one of London's numerous boxing halls, was the scene of an interesting match on Saturday, the principal being F. Moran of Pittsburg, U.SA., and F. Drummond of London. Moran was making his debut here and showed up very well against a useful trial horse, Drummond being beaten early in the third round. Moran is now after Gunner Moir's scalp and a match may be ratified shortly.

Jack Johnson evidently did not like giving up easy living for serious training, for after a first appearance at his public training quarters in Paris, he went sight-seeing again for a week. He was induced to see reason, however, and has since put in some useful work. All the same, it is the general opinion that he is inclined to look on his forthcoming match with Bomb. Billy Wells as a picnic, and that he will not be trained when he faces the Englishman. Wells is doing steady work, and will be fit for the encounter. That he made the match at all, denotes that his heart is in the right place, and whilst he would have been wiser to gain another two years' experience before flying so high, he is no easy mark. Indeed, after seeing Wells do his work on Tuesday, a sportsman offered to support the Englishman at 1 to 3, but no one obliged him.

FOOTBALL.

Once more King Soccer rules the sporting world, and for the next eight months the doings of the crack teams will claim lots of attention. The feature of the opening League games was the brilliancy of West-Bromwich Albion. This famous team gained promotion from the second to the first division, and was heartily welcomed back into senior company. Victories over Notts County and Aston Villa are indeed encouraging, particularly as the "Villa" was at home. Aston Villa also went under, when visiting the F. A. cup holders at Bradford, but it is nothing unusual for the 'Villa" to commence badly and finish in a blaze of triumph.

WONDERFUL CRICKET.

Although the county championship is over, some interesting matches still remain to be decided. The Scarborough festival always provides some splendid cricket and with the weather remaining fine, big scoring has been the rule. The Yorks vs. M. C. C. match gave Rhodes an opportunity of scoring a century in each innings, his share of the runs being 128 and 115.

Another feature of the match was the rapid scoring by M. C. C. the visitors only failing by 6 runs to make 339 in 3 hours, R. H. Spooner and G. L. Jessop were chiefly responsible, their share being 102 and 117 respectively. Jessop was not out at the end, and his fine innings included three 6's, one 5 and seventeen 4's.

GENTLEMEN vs. PLAYERS.

Strong sides represented the Gentlemen vs. Players in the match at Scarborough, G. A. Faulkner, of South Africa, being among the amateur side. Another notable player included, was B. J. T. Bosanquet, the original "googlie" expert, who made a wonderful re-entry into first class cricket. The players had first knock, the feature of the innings being Meads splendid effort of 223. The Hampshire left-hander never appeared to find the bowling difficult, and his fine score included thirty-one 4's.

When amateurs went in, they fared badly for a time, Field of Warwickshire bowling so well, that 6 wickets fell for 64. He then tired, and on Bosanquet and M. Falcon getting together, they scored 147 runs in 70 minutes. The former made 103 in sparkling style, his hits including two 6's and sixteen 4's, a performance, which makes one regret that Bosanquet cannot spare the time for first class cricket. Field took 8 wickets for 94 runs, a very fine performance on a good patch.

A feature of the second innings of the Gentlemen, was the fine innings played by G. A. Faulkner, who carried out his bat for 84, the South African, with P. F. Warner, certainly saving the side from defeat

THE M. C. C. TEAM ON TRIAL.

For the third match, P. J. Warner's team for Australia were opposed by a strong England XI and had much the worse of the game, England scoring 301. The Tourists' reply would have been extremely meagre, but for Hobbs, who actually made 117 not out in a total of 190, carrying his bat through the innings. Vines 19 was the next highest.

SWIMMING THE CHANNEL.

Once again the feat of swimming the English Channel has been accomplished, and there is little doubt T. W. Burgess had greater difficulties to overcome than the late Capt. M. Webb. The conditions are constantly changing, and the chart of the two swims show that Burgess was carried fully 36 miles out of his direct course and he actually swam about 60 miles, whereas Webb's actual distance of swim and drift was about 36 miles. This is not written to be little the late Capt. Webb, but only in the strict effort to do justice. Webb got across in 21 3-4 hours, whilst Burgess occupied 22 1-2 hours. The latter had one advantage, viz. warmer water, a matter of about 4 degrees, which is considerable. Burgess cannot be said to have been favoured in other respects, for the fresh wind during the early hours created such a swell, that the swimmer and several of his followers, were made sick. Burgess was plucky, however, and got over his bad time. The night was calm and warm, with a bright moon, and when dawn appeared Burgess was only three miles from the French coast, and after a big struggle in the last two hours, he managed to touch land. Webb swam from the Admiralty pier at Dover, which runs out to sea for a mile, to the shores of Calais, and Burgess went from land to land, starting from the South Foreland (just east of Dover) and landing at Cape Grisnes or rather at the village of Chatelet, a mile east of the Cape.

Burgess is a Yorkshireman, who has passed the 40 years mark, but has resided in France for upwards of 25 years.

THE TURF.

Some interesting racing was seen at the Derby meeting this week. The Beckhampton stable evidently shelters a warm youngster in Javelin, a two-year-old son of Spearmint—Full Cry, who carried the Duke of Devonshire's colours to victory in the Friary Nursery Plate. Javelin was giving away lumps of weight to all his rivals, and the manner he scored makes it evident that he has much of his famous sire's ability. Javelin will bear watching, and with ordinary luck, should do big things.

Another excellent performance was the manner Belleisle won the Champion Breeders Foal Stakes. The filly (by Isinglass-Virginal) was conceding weight to all save one of her eight rivals, but had little trouble to retain her unbeaten record. Particular interest centred in the Breeder's St. Leger, 1 mile 3 furlongs, because J. B. Joel's Lycaon was among the entrants and the running was expected to throw some light on the St. Leger. He was a non-starter however, and Phryxus won a great race from Manwolf by a neck.

AUTUMN HANDICAPS.

Until the acceptances are known, there will be little speculation on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, Claretoe, 7st 3lbs; and Toyshop, 6st 12lbs; appear to be well in the former and Lonawand, 8st 3lbs; catches the eye in the Cambridgeshire.

IN GENERAL.

The victory of Dixie IX in the International motor-boat races at New York goes to show that America can beat England at yacht building.

Tom Rose of Bolton, and T. Duchesne of America, met in a catch-as catch-can wrestling match a few days since, when the Englishman gained falls in 2mins. 45secs. and 37mins. 8secs.

A 2 3-4 miles swimming race in Cambre Lake (Brussels) on Sunday ended in favour of T. S. Battersby of England.

Barnes has played a big part in the success of Staffordshire in the minor counties cricket championship, as, besides batting well, he took 104 wickets at an average cost of only 7-21 runs each.

F. G. Lowe proved successful in the open singles at the Boulogne lawn-t

THE TROUBLE IN TRIPOLI.

DIPLOMATISTS TAKE A GRAVE VIEW.

Italian Warships Sail for Africa.

GERMANY'S INTERVENTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MALTA, SEPT. 25.

An Italian battleship and two cruisers have passed, going towards Tripoli.

To-day's steamer brought 87 Europeans from Tripoli. A regular exodus is in progress.

ROME, SEPT. 25.

There is a strict censorship on military news.

Demonstrators, last evening, stoned the troops leaving Piombino for Florence, believing that they were going to Tripoli. The troops fired. Thirteen soldiers and five demonstrators were injured, one of the latter fatally.

ROME, SEPT. 26.

The liner "Regina Margherita" has sailed from Mersina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 26.

Diplomatists take a grave view of the Tripolitan situation.

Large sales of Turkish Unified Stock have caused a fall of four pointe.

The Grand Vizier has abandoned his holiday in Europe, and the departure of the new Governor for Tripoli has been postponed.

The Porte has circularised the Powers, invoking them to restrain Italy from embarking upon action hostile to Turkey.

BERLIN, SEPT. 26.

It is stated in official circles that Germany is doing her best in Rome and Constantinople to effect a peaceful solution of the Tripoli question. It is admitted that the position of Germany, between her Italian ally and her Turkish friend, is most delicate. She has advised the Porte to accede to the economic ambitions of Italy, and the latter to abstain from provoking hostilities.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Apprehensiveness is evinced by papers generally with regard to the Italo-Turkish situation lest an eventual conflict should involve the Near East and have perhaps more far-reaching consequences.

There are apprehensions in Vienna that the Young Turks may seek to restore their impaired prestige at home and abroad by adopting a militant policy against Italy which would kindle Musselman fanaticism.

RISING IN ALBANIA.

Mussalman Demands.

CETINJE, SEPT. 26.

A serious extending rising has occurred among Mussalman Albanians with the object of obtaining similar concessions to those granted to the Malissori.

The garrison of Rozaj has been captured and the Vali of Kossova made a prisoner at Jakova.

Troops are being sent to the scene of trouble.

THE IRISH STRIKE.

Troops Guard Southern Stations.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Irish strike is practically confined to the Great Southern Railway, on which five thousand men are out. The situation at the Cork, Limerick, Waterford and other stations, is grave, and they are guarded by troops.

Half the Railway Corps at Aldershot is being held in readiness to proceed to Dublin.

FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT HART.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Sir Robert Hart was buried yesterday at Bisham Church, near Marlow. The mourners included his son, his son-in-law, the Chinese Minister, the Commercial Attaché, the Senior Commissioner of Customs, Professor Bayley Balfour, Sir Charles Dudgeon, Admirals Sir Edward Seymour and Sir Cyprian Bridge, General Upperton and Mr. Moon, of the China Emergency Committee.

STRANDED EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The *Times* states that it has been arranged that the emigrants on board the "Papanui," which arrived at St. Helena on the 12th instant with her bunkers on fire, shall be taken to their destination on board the "Opawa," which will shortly sail from Liverpool full speed for St. Helena.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Arnst has declined the offer of £500 expenses. He still demands £750.

AVIATOR KILLED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26.

The aviator, Clarke, while flying here today, fell from a height of 200 feet and was killed.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

Terrific Force of the Explosion

OFFICER KILLED TWO MILES AWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOULON, SEPT. 25.

Two hundred and seventy-four of the crew of the "Liberte" answered to their names, forty of whom were injured. There are 350 missing.

The explosion was so great that twenty were killed and fifty injured on the battleship "Democratie." There was also a number of fatalities on the battleships "Republique" and "Justice." The former was badly damaged, and was hurriedly docked.

Captain Jaures, who is a brother to the Socialist leader, was absent on leave.

The "Liberte" sank in about forty feet of water, and is only partially submerged.

According to the latest official account, about three hundred were killed, including those who lost their lives on the other vessels.

King George and Mr. McKenna have sent messages of sympathy to France.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to President Falliere, saying, "Words fail me to express my deep sympathy with France. The bereaved families have the consolation of knowing that the ill-fated crew died doing their duty to their country."

President Falliere has replied that he is deeply touched by the affecting terms of the telegram, and begs His Majesty to accept the expression of his heart-felt gratitude.

TOULON, SEPT. 26.

A fire broke out in the casemate of the flagship "Patrie" yesterday evening. Assistance was promptly rendered and the fire was got under control after some slight damage had been caused.

It is believed that there are still some survivors within the shell of the "Liberté," and efforts are being made with boring machines to make openings in the plates, with a view to rescuing any men that may be there.

It appears certain that the fire was due to the decomposition of powder (B) which was responsible for the "Jena" disaster.

Crew's Fine Courage.

The officers of the "Liberté," ordered the magazines to be flooded, but the poisonous fumes cut off access to the sea sluices. The men stood at their stations in the most courageous manner, and were leaving the ship under strict discipline, when the second explosion annihilated the majority.

A message from Toulon states that the battleship "Republique" was so badly damaged by splinters from the "Liberté" that she had to be docked immediately. The commander of the warship "Foudré," which vessel was two miles distant from the "Liberté," was killed by a splinter of a shell.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Britain's Demand Causes Postponement.

THE HAGUE, SEPT 26.

The Foreign Minister, yesterday, stated that the postponement of the Opium Conference was due to the declaration of Britain that her representatives would be unable to attend unless the participating powers authorised the Conference to conduct a thorough enquiry into the limitation of the manufacture and sale and trading in morphine and cocaine.

Some powers were unable to come to a decision in connection with Britain's stipulation in time for the Conference.

HOME RULE FIGHT IN ULSTER.

Provisional Government to be Formed.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

At the Unionist Conference at Belfast, Lord Londonderry presiding, a resolution was passed not to acknowledge Home Rule, and to appoint a commission immediately to frame a provisional government for Ulster, which will operate from the day on which Home Rule comes into force.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

It is officially stated that Sir Arthur Hardinge, the British Minister in Brussels, and Sir Francis Villiers, British Minister in Lisbon, will change posts. It is understood that the step is due to the difficulty of Sir Francis Villiers, who had formed friendships among the Monarchists in Portugal, being accredited to a Republic.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Lucknow dinner took place yesterday at the Metropole, General Sir George Barker presided. A telegram was sent to King George, who replied, expressing his sincere thanks for their loyalty and devotion.

MR. MONTAGU ON INDIAN POLICE.

LONDON, SEPT 26.

The *Daily News* hails the letter from Mr. Montagu, published by the *Times* as a notable victory, vindicating in a striking manner those who have been pressing a new attitude towards police malpractices on the India Office.

WELLS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

Interesting Situation Created.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who is in attendance on the King at Balmoral, has written a letter to the Rev. F. B. Meyer, saying that he is giving his closest attention to the Wells-Johnson fight, and will be glad to receive a memorial on the subject. Mr. Churchill says that it is unnecessary for Mr. Meyer and the Bishop of London to make a pilgrimage to Balmoral, to present the memorial personally, as Mr. Meyer suggested.

LATER.

In connection with the Wells-Johnson fight, *Sporting Life* is officially informed that Mr. Churchill, after full enquiry, and after taking the best advice, has decided that what is contemplated is illegal, and unless the contest is voluntarily abandoned, steps will be taken immediately to prevent such illegality. *Sporting Life* is authoritatively informed that Mr. Churchill's decision does not amount to a judicial veto, but unless the match is abandoned the Home Office will apply for a summons, with a view to getting the promoters bound over not to cause a breach of the peace.

The promoter does not intend to abandon the contest and will endeavour to show that it is not illegal. *Sporting Life* adds that even if he is bound over, and the match proceeds, no subsequent legal action will be taken, unless such illegality as to cause a breach of the peace occurs. The match, therefore, resolves itself into a great test case.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Sporting Life states in connection with Mr. Churchill's statement that Johnson and Wells yesterday evening signed articles to box under National Sporting Club rules, so as to leave no doubt that the issue at stake is the right to box.

BANK OF EGYPT SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Bank of Egypt has suspended payment from to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 26.

The Manager of the Bank of Egypt states that a syndicate is being formed in London to enable the Bank to meet its liabilities.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Selection of a President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

The Congress leaders in Bengal are busy in selecting a President for the next session, suggestions being made in the papers supporting the claims of an Indian to occupy the chair. The following names have been submitted for the consideration of the Reception Committee:—Pundit Bishan Narayen Dhar, Mr. Motilal Nehru, Dr. Tejbahadur Sapru, Rai Bahadur Lala Lal Chand, Lala Harikishen Lal, the Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare, Sir V D. Thackersey, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasami Row, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghavier, the Hon'ble Mr. Mozhrul Haque, the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed, Mr. Hashan Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. G. P. Varma.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Moslem Conference in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

At the next Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held in Calcutta on the 5th, 6th and 7th October, under the presidency of Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan of Aligarh, matters affecting the education of Mahomedans in Bengal will be discussed. Among the subjects for discussion will be Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill and the project for a Mahomedan College in Bengal.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Engine Driver Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

A Cachhar correspondent reports the arrest of one Staines, an engine-driver on the Assam-Bengal Railway, in connection with the death of a Mohamedan, engine oiler. It is said that Staines and the deceased were on the engine attached to the down Assam mail and on arrival at Mariani station it was found that the oiler was missing. The deceased was picked up by the driver of the next down train, near a tunnel, and was brought to Mariani. In his dying deposition, the oiler stated that he was thrown off the engine which passed over his legs. He died soon after and the police arrested Staineas who was subsequently released on bail.

LATE MR. E. P. OAKSHOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 26.

The death is announced in England of Mr. E. P. Oakshott, one of the founders and for many years the moving spirit of Messrs. Spencer and Co. His death occurred on Sunday. The deceased first came out to Madras in 1864, and much regret is felt here at the news of his demise.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 26.

On receipt of the intelligence here of the death of Mr. E. P. Oakeshott, Managing Director of Spencer and Company Ltd., all the firms (25) working under the Bangalore Trades Association closed immediately as a mark of respect to his memory. The deceased merchant was quite as widely known in Bangalore as in Madras during the past quarter of a century and news of his death at Beling yesterday has been received with unfeigned regret.

An alarming gorse fire occurred near Fort Victoria, Isle of Wight, in mail. It was feared the fire might spread to the plantation of fir trees, and Royal Artillerymen and Royal Engineers were summoned from the neighbouring forts to extinguish it. The cause of the fire was said to be the excessive heat.

DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

The draft address which will be presented to the King-Emperor on the Ridge at Delhi has been sent home for the approval of His Majesty. The address will be about twenty lines and will offer an appropriate and loyal welcome to Their Majesties to India and refer to their very brief stay in this country. The address which will be enclosed in a suitable casket will be non-political in character and will not contain any contentious matter.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, SEPT. 26.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore this afternoon opened the Co-operative Credit Societies Conference at the capital under promising conditions. About 120 merchants, lawyers, schoolmasters, and State officials from the Dewon downwards attended. Mr. C. Srinivasa Ayenger, retired Councillor, was elected Chairman. Apologies for absence were read from several eminent Indians in various parts of Madras who had been bidden to the Conference. Delegates then proceeded to deliberate at length on the present position and prospects of the co-operative institution as it is worked in Mysore and elsewhere.

THE HINDI CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

The second Hindi Literary Conference held its first sitting at the Mayo Hall which was overflowing, on Sunday, and continued its deliberations on Monday and Tuesday. The president, Pandit Govind Narain Misra, of Calcutta, was accorded a very enthusiastic reception on arrival. Delegates from different places were present. Among the resolutions passed was one in support of the Elementary Education Bill and the question of providing the conference with a constitution was much debated.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

The meeting of the constitution committee of the Moslem University with the Hon'ble Mr. Butler is over and the Hon'ble the Rajah of Mahmudabad will leave Simla on 28th instant. Although the official announcement has just been made the details of the University have been satisfactorily settled.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PALASA, SEPT. 25.

The Traffic Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Khurda Road, wires that due to a severe cyclonic storm on the night of the 23rd instant, serious damage has been done to the railway buildings. The telegraph communication from Mandasa Road to Tilaru was totally suspended till last night, when telegraph communication was restored from Mandasa Road to Naupada. The main line was breached at mile 470·22 between Ponduru and Dusi for the rail's length. The Parlakimidi line was breached. They expect to repair the main line breach by to-night. Madras mail and passenger trains transhipped last night at mile 470.22.

DEATH OF MR. MORRISON OF RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 26.

A telegram was received to-day conveying the news of the sad death at sea of Mr. D. J. Morrison who was on his return voyage from Australia. No news has been received as to the cause of the death. The deceased hadleft Rangoon in the best of health and was the oldest resident of Rangoon and belonged to the firm of Morrison and Company.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26

Major General J. M. S. Brunker embarks for India about the 7th December next to join his appointment in India.

Lieutenant Colonel A. X. Deane. M. V. D., is appointed Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Lieutenant P. E. Wylie, First Battallion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Captain W. B. Hore, 20th Infantry, has been selected for Intelligence Officer, Aden Force.

Captain M. A. C. Charrington, Royal Dragoons, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Soames, 122nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to W. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, vice Lieutenant Harrison, appointed Adjutant, Shropshire Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain Hamilton Grade, 13th Hussars, is selected for appointment as instructor in Cavalry School Noriheravon and proceeds home immediately.

Major G. L. Carter 106th Pioneers, has been appointed 2nd-in-command of that regiment.

Major W. B. Douglas, 1st. Brahmans, has been selected for 2nd-in-command, 3rd Brahmans.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, from Head-Quarters at Ootamund, on September 19:—

Staff.—The tenure of appointment of Captain W. O. Grant, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, as Inspector of Army Signalling, Southern Circle, is extended till 26th August 1912.

Staff.—Captain T.R.F. Bate, 35th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be Orderly Officer to the Inspector of Artillery Southern Army, for the ensuing inspection season.

Artillery Practice Camps:—The following appointments are made in connection with the Artillery Practice Camp to be held at Baleli near Quetta from 25th September to 5th October 1911:—Camp Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. McLeod, 1st Brigade, R.F.A.; Staff Officer, Captain F. O. Wyatt, M.V.O., Adjutant R.G.A., Quetta; Instructor in Gunnery, Captain J. W. Parrington, Adjt. 13th Brigade, R.F.A.; Range Officer, Lieutenant M.R.H. Crofton, 94th Battery, R.F.A.; and Assistant Range Officer, Lieutenant A. St. J. L. Park, 59th Battery, R.F.A.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH STAFF.

Statement of Grievances.

The Director of Telegraphs, Bombay Circle, having asked for a written statement of the grievances of the staff, the following letter has been submitted.

With reference to the notice put up in the office notice-board representing all those having grievances to submit them individually in writing, I respectfully beg to submit:—

1. That I have a grievance in that official action has been taken against certain members of the staff who, in their capacity as officials of the Indian Telegraph Association, Ld., submitted for the information of the O. S. proceedings of an Association meeting at which various grievances of the staffs were discussed. That I being a member of the Indian Telegraph Association, Ld., am affected by such action in that it constitutes a proceeding against the entire body of the Association.

2. That the O. S., having intimated his inability to act on such proceedings as emanating from an agency not officially recognised, any official action against such agency is, it is respectfully submitted, unjustified.

3. That if such official action is held to be proper then it is only fair to expect that full cognisance be taken of all representations made by such agency.

4. That the Association being a legally constituted body claim the right to meet and discuss any question affecting the welfare of its members, and that any official interference in the conduct of its affairs, is, it is respectfully submitted, an unwarranted trespass on its legal rights which I honestly feel to be a grievance.

5. That having empowered the Association Committee to act in my behalf in all matters affecting my welfare as an employee of the Department I am personally responsible for the action of the members who are being proceeded against and feel that unless the charges against the members concerned are withdrawn a serious grievance is created by which I am personally affected.

6. I endorse all the grievances contained in the printed statement already submitted to, and acknowledged by, the O. S., as well as those contained in the statement submitted to you, as I am personally affected thereby.

7. I respectfully beg to submit that I have a grievance arising out of the manner in which the present investigation into the grievances of the staff is being conducted, inasmuch as the individual examination of members of the staff before a board of officers places them at considerable disadvantage which can only be overcome by the appointment of a committee elected from the staff, thereby affording them a fair opportunity of defending their position. It is therefore earnestly prayed that you may be graciously pleased to allow that such committee be appointed to act in behalf of the staff as the only means of obtaining a decision consistent with their claims, for which I shall feel grateful. If this cannot be vouchsafed I beg that the investigation be suspended and a reference made to the Director-General.

THE RIDICULOUSNESS OF THE RIOT ACT.

Mr. S. Beach Chester, F. R. G. S. Barrister-at-Law, and Author of "Anomalies of the English Law," writes to a home paper:—

When Shakespeare put into the mouth of Hamlet his complaint about "the law's delays," as one of the chief of the whips and scorns of Time, the Legislature and the judges had already bequeathed to suffering humanity some very absurd anomalies. The law has been in course of evolution three more centuries since then, and with its years its anomalies increase. One of the most notable of them is the reading of the Riot Act in time of disorder.

The reading of the Riot Act is one of the most absurd functions left in modern law. This grotesque ceremony, carried out amid conditions of danger, is peculiarly out of harmony with the demands of prompt and effective action. Why soldiers should have to submit to being pelted with bricks, and even fired at without retaliation, pending the delivery of the magistrate, Heaven only knows! It is often grossly unjust to the men, extremely hard on the magistrate, and quite against the interests of the moment. Riotous mobs are merciless enough in their intentions, reckless enough in their actions, to warrant quick and energetic repression.

The Houndsditch murders were, no doubt, to some extent due to the absence of firearms among the squad of police officers who first found the criminals. It is true that the universal arming of the police might produce occasional ill results, notably in cases of over-zeal and excitement in inexperienced constables nevertheless, it seems scarcely just that the greatest city in the world should so expose its guardians—to the dangers of night attack, especially—that they are often unable to meet their assailants on an equal footing. It is true that the law makes provisions for the punishment of malefactors who fire upon the police, but the law is not always sufficient in a dark and dangerous quarter. I have seen a criminal sentenced to ten years penal servitude for firing upon a police-constable though here the officer was fortunate enough to escape the shot and to secure his assailant.

The New York police are all armed with revolvers Certainly, malefactors in America—like many persons who are "not" malefactors—are also armed. However, there is now a tendency on the part of the criminals of "this" country to adopt firearms, too—which should be met by a similar move on the part of the authorities. With "the advance of civilisation," the increased complexity of the human mind makes up for wilder surroundings. Take the modern Apaches of Paris; more dangerous ruffians were not to be found during the Revolution. In London, the "Hooligan" is not quite so audacious, though he is a bold, brazen ruffian capable of much mischief. But in the foreign districts of London, where the foreign criminal element predominates, there are plenty of men against whom the police would be better fortified were general arming in force—for night duty, at any rate. No one questions that the generally fine physique of the London police forces—Metropoliton and City alike,—is much above the average of any men against whom the constable may be pitted. Still, a fine physique is only useful when matched in physical combat. It is of small value where firearms come into play.

The finest specimens in the police are rendered powerless in the presence of a five-foot foreigner with a Browning pistol. I am of opinion that in the somewhat disturbed times in which we now live all persons employed in support of law and order should be adequately equipped to meet opposing influences. Indeed, where a comparatively few men have to dominate enormous numbers it is doubly essential to provide them with arms. Hitherto we have always been pleased to feel that the carrying of arms was utterly unnecessary in England.

Since the Houndsditch affair, however, one has come to the conclusion that the police, at least, should be supplied with revolvers at night. I have never carried a revolver in London. I have generally done so in Paris and New York at night. It is all a question of expediency. If the lawless elements are on the increase in this country, new habits will become necessary on the part of the ordinary citizen. Meanwhile the best way to prevent the increase of lawlessness is to effectually arm the guardians of the King's peace, the men whose "metier" it is to face danger.

As to the obligations of the Riot Act, they suggest a worn-out comedy with tragic possibilities. When matters arrive at such a pass that it becomes needful to restore order by force of arms, then it is no occasion to waste time and probably life in executing obsolete formalities. The reading of the Riot Act is an obsolete formality.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay was held in the Trust office yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

This Board considered an offer for the lease of a portion of plot No. 24, Agripada Estate, between Ripon Road and Morland Road required for a Soap Factory. Some members objected to establishment of factories in the heart of the town and the Board refused the offer.

A Porth (Rhondda Valley) octogenarian oldage pensioner named Evan Howells has recently gone through the unusual procedure of supervising the construction of his own coffin, and when finished, lying in it in order to ascertain that it "fitted" him.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET.

Parsis Win by Eight Wickets.

THE match between the Presidency and the Parsis was resumed yesterday, in the presence of about seven thousand spectators. Some showers had fallen in the early morning, but fine weather prevailed at the start, which was made at 11-30. The Parsis continuing their innings of yesterday carried their score to 170, and then disposed of the Presidency a second time for 85. They then required twenty runs to win which they got for the loss of two wickets and gained a victory over the Presidency by the substantial margin of eight wickets, thus winning the cricket championship of Western India. Overnight the victors had a lead of 50 runs in the first innings, with two wickets in hand, but that was not expected to influence materially the final result of the game, as the wicket had been quickly drying up and on a fast pitch there was every likelihood of a strong batting side like the Presidency amassing a big total and retrieving the failure of the first innings. But the Fates smiled on the Parsis, whose bowlers once more had the good fortune to get a wet wicket to bowl on. A couple of smart showers of rain, coming down in the morning an hour or so before the start, converted the pitch, which had been fast improving, into very nearly a bowlers' paradise, and it then became evident that, apart from the prospect of the making of a big total, the Presidency batsmen would have to fight an uphill game to avert an innings' defeat. They opened quite brilliantly, Greig who was evidently in a particularly aggressive mood, sending the first ball that he got to the boundary; and the spectators rejoiced in the prospect of being treated to one of those masterly innings of his, which have rendered his name a household word in Presidency cricket. But the public was doomed to disappointment, as he had made only 9 when he misjudged one of Bulsara's nasty 'swingers' and was held at short leg. In the past on Bombay wickets, the dismissal of Greig has more than once heralded a Presidency collapse, and this happened yesterday. One after another, the English batsmen retired before Warden and Bulsara, and, except for the plucky stand made by Purcell and Milne for the ninth wicket, the Presidency innings was a most disheartening procession to and from the wickets. The Parsis gradually tightened their hold on the game, and when Simms and Brooke had been sent back the last chance of the Presidency making a respectable total disappeared. The Parsis deserve to be heartily congratulated on their fine victories over both the Hindus and the Presidency. As in the first match, Warden and Bulsara bowled remarkably well. On the present occasion both bowled with deadly effect, and the fact of the wicket helping them to an appreciable extent should not greatly detract from the merit of their really excellent performances. Indeed it might be said that the two Parsi victories were in a preponderating measure due to these bowlers' remarkable efforts. The Parsis' batting fell short of expectations and their fielding with one or two exceptions was hardly up to second class form. Missed chances were again frequent on their going out to field a second time yesteday.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The overnight Parsi not-outs, Parekh and Madon, resumed batting to the bowling of Cooper and Simms. The first named sent Cooper's first delivery to the Gymkhana pavilion. He was evidently bent on hitting and in the next over, letting out at Simms, was cleverly stumped by Brooke (159-9-6). Bulsara joined Madon, who, getting a three off Cooper, sent up 160. The two batsmen hit away and quickly telegraphed 170, necessitating a change in the bowling, which was now entrusted to Watts in place of Cooper. In Simms' next over, however, Madon was caught by Cooper, the Parsis' first innings, thus realising 170. (170-10-3).

At five minutes past twelve, the Presidency entered upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 66. Greig and Simms were the first two at the wickets, the Parsi attack being delivered by Bulsara and Warden. Greig opened well, cutting to the boundary and next getting a two and a single off the same bowler. He then scored a single off Warden's second delivery and sent up the first ten Then, in attempting to hit Bulsara, he was caught at short leg by Warden (10-1-9). Watts joined Simms, who nicely put Warden to the leg boundary, to which a little later the newcomer responded with a fine hit to cover off Warden. The second decade was telegraphed. The two batsmen seemed well set, when, however, Simms skied one of Bulsara's deliveries and was caught by Meherhomji (23-2-10). Brooke who was associated with Watts opened his account by cleverly pulling Bulsara to the boundary. The Presidency then met with another piece of ill-luck, Brooke being sent back by a brilliant catch at leg by Kapadia off Warden (29-3-4). Christie partnered Watts who was missed in the slips by Chothia off Warden, but Watts did not long survive this being caught at the wickets by Mulla off Warden's next delivery (29-4-6). The Presidency had so far fared worse than in their first innings, when they had knocked up double the number of runs at an equal cost. Tillard, who was the next man in, was sent back in the same way as his predecessor. (29-5-0). Purcell, who was seventh in, got a single off Warden and put the score up to thirty. Six runs later one of Warden's deliveries, breaking from the leg, touched Christie's bat, and went into Chothia's hands in the slips (36-6-2). The Presidency now wanted thirty runs more to avert an innings' defeat, and with six of their best bats out, their chances of knocking up that number, did not seem to be good. The bowlers maintained a grand length, hardly sending down a loose ball. Cooper now went in. He skied a ball off Warden and was missed in the slips by Colabawalla. Forty was telegraphed, and Cooper enlivened matters considerably by hitting Bulsara to the Waudby Road boundary. The half century then appeared on the board amid cheers. Cooper and Purcell had then a life each off Warden, Madon and Mulla dropping chances. At 53, Cooper was caught and bowled by Bulsara (53-7-8). Halliley followed, being caught and bowled by Bulsara (54-8-1). The Presidency now wanted twelve to avert an innings' defeat. Milne, the next man in, scored a two and a single off Warden, Purcell replying with a single; and one run later the score reached sixty amid cheers. In Bulsara's next over, Milne and Purcell hit up another half-dozen, and passed the Parsi total. Milne was at this stage missed in the long field by Meherhomji off Warden. He then sent Warden to the boundary and seventy was telegraphed. At lunch time, the Presidency had made 73 for 8 wickets. On a re-start being made after lunch, Purcell pulled Pavri to the leg boundary for four, and in the next over, pulling Warden in the same direction, sent up 80. At this stage Madon relieved Pavri, Five runs later Milne was caught in the slips by Bulsara off Warden (85-9-16). Southey, the last man in, was caught, before he had made a single, by Madon off Warden. The Presidency's second innings thus concluded with a total of 85.

The Parsis required twenty runs to win the match. Driver and Kapadia faced Simms and Southey and the first-named player was caught by Cooper off Simms' second ball (0-1-0). Chothia joined Kapadia, who drove Southey for two, and then cut him for a like number. A loud cheer then went up as Chothia was caught at the wickets by Brooke off Simms (4-2-0). Warden, who was next associated with Kapadia, sent the Sussex amateur to the leg boundary. The All-India man then had a life, being missed off Simms, and the ball went to the boundary. Kapadia drove Southey for three, and was then missed by Christie off Simms. The Parsis now wanted two more runs and Warden sending Simms to the leg boundary, they won by eight wickets. The scores:

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E. E. Christie, c Chothia, Bulsara	6	c Chothia, b Warden	2
T. H. Watts, c Driver, b Warden	29	c Mulla, b Warden	6
F. B. B. Brooke, b Warden	14	c Kapadia, b Warden	4
H. L. Simms, c Parekh, b Warden	6	c Meherhomji, b Bulsara ...	10
Capt. E. T. Tillard, b Bulsara	15	c Mulla, b Warden	0
Major J. G. Greig (capt.), not out	22	c Warden, b Bulsara	9
V. E. Purcell, c Kapadia, b Bulsara	0	not out	29
K. E. Cooper, c and b Warden	0	c and b Bulsara ...	8
W. S. Halliley, c Warden, b Bulsara	5	c and b Bulsara ...	1
J. S. Milne, c Chotia, b Warden	6	c Bulsara, b Warden	16
Major W. M. Southey, c Pavri, b Warden ...	0	c Madon, b Warden	0
Extras	1	Extras ...	0
Total ...	104	Total ...	85

THE PARSIS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D. D. Driver, b Cooper	7	c Cooper, b Simms	0
D. K. Kapadia, c Milne, b Simms	1	not out	10
S. M. Chothia, c Southey, b Cooper	24	c Brooke, b Simms	0
J. S. Warden, c Brooke, b Simms	8	not out	12
F. P. Colabawalla, st Brooke, b Simms ...	39	Did not bat	
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.) c and b Cooper ...	31		
R. P. Meherhomji, c Milne, b Watts	25		
M. P. Parekh, st Brooke, b Simms	6		
H. F. Mulla, c Milne, b Simms	1		
S. F. Madon, c Cooper, b Simms	3		
M. D. Bulsara, not out ...	3		
Extras	22	Extras ...	0
Total ...	170	Total (for 2 wkts)	22

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Bulsara	16	3	52	4	16	7	34	4
Warden	16	2	51	6	17	2	45	6
Pavri	...	...	...	...	1	0	4	0
Madon	...	...	...	...	1	0	2	0

PARSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Southey	6	3	8	0	2	0	7	0
Simms	22	7	44	6	2	1	15	2
Milne	11	0	31	0	...	...	...	...
Halliley	4	2	6	0	...	...	...	...
Cooper	13	4	24	3	...	...	...	...
Watts	12	2	35	1	...	...	...	...

Milne bowled one wide, and Simms bowled one no ball.

Umpires: J. Bright and R. E. Mody.

CRICKET IN 1911.

A Year of Revival and Experiment.

A season which in the all-important matter of weather has been utterly unlike its immediate predecessors was bound to produce notable changes in the character of the game and in the positions of counties. The past season has quite justified expectations in this respect. Instead of pottering about on sticky wickets during the brief intervals when they were not sheltering in the pavilion, the counties have gone through their programmes in an almost continuous blaze of sunshine. The novelty of it has prevented many of our batsmen from fully profiting by the change from soft to hard, true wickets, more like the hard-wearing pitches of Australia than those of this country. Batsmen who had learned their cricket on mud pitches found it a little difficult at once to accommodate their play to the fast and fiery pace. Many batting triumphs have been achieved, but a similar season next year would probably witness many more.

The brighter weather has no doubt helped to foster that feeling for a brighter class of play which has latterly come over county cricket. Nearly every county, with a slight lapse here and there, has been anxious to disprove the charge that it plays slow and dull cricket. The result has been in many cases a distinct revival of public interest and support. Lancashire in this respect must be accounted an exception. The attendance has been conspicuously thin, though the play has been more than usually interesting. If one may judge from the attendance at Rhodes's benefit match at Sheffield, Yorkshire enthusiasm also is not quite what it was.

On this season's dry wickets one would have expected a larger proportion than usual of unfinished games. The proportion would undoubtedly have been larger but for the deliberate efforts of all the counties to play their games to a finish. During the season 180 county matches were played. In only one—that between Yorkshire and Northants—was no definite result reached. Of the remaining 179 the large proportion of 145 were won outright and the remaining 34 won on the first innings. This is the more remarkable when one recalls the argument so frequently employed against the new method of counting that it would lead to a grim effort to get the lead on the first innings and then to a policy of "marking time." It seemed a reasonable argument at the time, but experience has gone directly against it. The threatened ill results have been averted by the new spirit which has come into the game. Occasionally one hears of cases of hardship caused by the new rule. A team behind a few runs on the first innings may reverse the position in the second innings and then miss a certain victory by the narrowest margin. But the bad examples have not been numerous and until some genius discovers a method of automatically registering points in accordance with the merits of each side these little inequalities will have to be put up with.

The problem of selecting the M. C. C. team for Australia has lent itself admirably to discussion, and added two trial test games to the season's programme. The impression left upon the man in the street was that the trial matches were not of very much use, but we have since learned on the almost apostolic authority of Mr. Fry that they were of the greatest service to the Selection Committee. That Committee have had several difficulties to face, but on the whole they have got a good all-round team together. Whether they will be equal to the last Australian team that visited England remains to be seen. But they are full of enthusiasm and they will be capably led. Several of the members are going out for the first time, and to this extent the tour will be experimental. Everyone, of course, regrets the inability of Fry and Spooner to accompany the team. The former has reduced the work of run-getting to an exact science, and on the hard Australian wickets one could imagine his progress from century to century. Spooner would have been an attraction of another kind. Revelling in the fast wickets of this season he would probably have found the Australian wickets exactly to his taste, and one century scored out there in his best style would have made him the most popular English batsman since the days of MacLaren.

The most interesting feature of the season has been the dramatic revival in the fortunes of Warwickshire. Last year they were third from the bottom; to-day they are at the head, and they are there as the result of consistently good play. It is commonly agreed that their new and enthusiastic young captain, F. R. Foster, has played a great part in bringing this change about. When he first appeared for the county a few seasons ago in a match against Lancashire at Blackpool he looked a mere schoolboy. To-day he is one of the great personalities in English cricket. In one respect he keeps alive a certain tradition. The great cricketers who have "drawn" the public have in the main been amateurs. The names of Grace, Horaby, Steel, Lyttelton, MacLaren, "Ranji," and many others readily occur to one's mind. Occasionally a great professional like Hirst or Hayward or Tyldesley appeals to the popular imagination, but the attractive figures are generally found to be amateurs.

The success of Warwickshire has come probably as a greater surprise to the public than to their

departments, and they have played very strongly in several matches this year. Lancashire and Surrey, who occupy the fourth and fifth places respectively, are the only counties who have played 30 matches each. Each has won 15 matches and lost 7, but Lancashire come out rather better than Surrey in the first innings points. Both counties have played brilliantly at times and they have also resembled each other somewhat in their liability to break down. Essex, one of the least enterprising teams of the year, have the poor record of eight victories won out of 18 matches.

Yorkshire have had one of their worst season in recent years. They did well for a time, one or other of their great players coming to the rescue in case of need, but under the strain of a long season the real weaknesses of the side have been revealed. Their victories number 14, but the proportion of defeats is unusually high—eight full defeats and four first innings defeats. Notts also have failed to realise the promise of their early performance. At their best they looked a very strong combination, but they did not always hang together. Worcestershire have had an average season. Of their 24 matches 12 were won and 11 lost. All the matches, except one were played to a finish. Northants did even better in the last respect, playing out every match except that solitary abandoned fixture with Yorkshire. Hampshire when at full strength have been regarded as one of the most sporting sides, but they have lacked match-winning power.

Of the remaining counties Leicestershire and Sussex have the largest number of defeats—16 in each case. While Sussex have won four matches, Leicestershire have only one victory to their credit. In this result they deserve some sympathy. This year they have looked a better side than for some years past. Their cricket has been bright and vigorous, and their batsmen have done many fine things. In such a season as this Jeyes, their fast bowler, if he could have played, would probably have turned some of the defeats into victories. Derbyshire have lost 13 matches and won two, and of those two victories one was gained at Lancashire expense. Somerset, are once again at the bottom, and the prospects for the county do not seem to be improving.

A glance at the individual averages shows at once what a favourable year it has been for batsmen. The 2,000-run man has become quite a common figure. Fry heads the averages. He is the most efficient run-making machine ever perfected by thought and practise. Spooner comes second, with Mead (Hampshire) a good third. It is interesting to find two such veterans as Perrin and Hayward in the first half-dozen. Dean may be regarded as the bowler of the year. To take 179 wickets in such a season at an average cost of 17.48 runs is a pretty big performance. Most of our standard bowlers have got their 100 wickets or more, and among the number one is glad to see once more J. T. Hearne with a total of 122 wickets. English cricket is just now rather strong in players of the all-round type. Four may be picked out as supremely good :—

	Runs	Average	Wickets	Average
F R Foster	... 1,571	43·63	140	19·35
Tarrant	... 2,030	43·13	111	19·23
Rhodes	... 2,155	36·13	110	24·68
Hirst	... 1,679	32·28	125	19·60

Many others might be added to the list, such as Iremonger, Woolley, A. E. Relf, and young Hearne.

The tour of the All-India team added a little interest to the early part of the season, but it soon became clear that the visitors were not up to the county level, and the long series of defeats rather took the heart out of them. That they benefited by their experience, however, is beyond doubt, and with further coaching and match practice they may go far beyond anything they have yet attained.

CRICKET.

BANDRA SHRI SHIWAJI C. C. vs. RISING SUN C. C.

A half day cricket match was played on the Target ground, Santa Cruz on Sunday the 24th instant and ended in a easy win for the former team by an innings and 50 runs. The scores were as follows :—

BANDRA SHRI SHIVAJI C. C.

Y R Tendulker	...	46
N B Trilhokeker	...	2
S B Aras	...	25
S G Tendulker, not out	...	14
M S Chanbad	...	5
W G Badker	...	4
V S Kerambelkar	...	5
N B Rege	...	1
K Manker	...	Did not bat.
S Tarkhad	...	
K Natrajan	...	
Extras	...	11
Total	...	113

THE RISING SUN C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
R V Sule	... 3	...	... 3
S D Randive	... 2	...	... 0
A R Vaidya	... 5	...	... 0
S M Deshpande	... 0	...	... 3
M G Gupte	... 8	...	... 6
B M Vaidya	... 0	...	... 2
S M Patil	... 7	...	... 2
S R Vaidya	... 3	did not bat.	
B R Vaidya	... 5	...	... 4
K R Deshpande	... 1	not out	... 0
K G Dalvi	... 0	...	... 1
Extras	... 1	Extras	... 7
Total	... 35	Total	... 28

BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

Golf in Bombay is only possible now on the Marine Lines Maidan, the Fancy Fete and the Presidency cricket match having combined completely to stop all play at the usual first three holes.

As a consequence the Golf Committee were seriously hampered in arranging for the annual golf week which usually is held at the beginning of October. They have ingeniously overcome their difficulties and arranged for three competitions of 12 holes or two rounds of the course available. Competitors in each event are divided over two days.

On Monday and Tuesday a competition against bogey was held ; on Wednesday and Thursday there will be a medal play handicap and on Friday and Saturday the handicap foursomes will be played off.

The Golf Secretary has made good use of the screens generally set up on the Gymkhana Maidan, and by setting back the tees has arranged a difficult and comparatively sporting course.

Forty-three competitors entered for the match played off on Monday and Tuesday, 24 seniors and 19 juniors, and the winners with one exception—Landon who has tied for the junior prize—all played on Tuesday morning.

The winner in the senior class was Major H. M. Nicholls from Deolali, who recently made such a good show at the Nasik week. He played two somewhat erratic rounds, but ended up only one down to the colonel, having won four holes, lost five and halved only three. Busch, who won the second prize with two down, played very consistent golf, winning but one hole, losing three and halving eight; with a little luck on his long putts he might easily have been up on the Old Gentleman.

In the junior class, Owen, Power, Moir and Landon tie for first place with the not very brilliant return of three down ; they will have to play off for the first and second prizes awarded for their class. Results:—

SENIORS.

Major Nicholls	... 1 down
H. F. Busch	... 2 down
J. W. Jessop	... 3 down
N. B. Macbeth	... 3 down
J. Reed	... 4 down
C. H. Roberts	... 4 down
J. G. Bidland	... 4 down
H. E. Hart	... 4 down
A. L. S. Roberts	... 5 down
A. Gittins	... 5 down
M. F. Nicholson	... 5 down
R. P. Scott	... 5 down
J. R. Abercrombie	... 6 down
R. C. Lowndes	... 6 down
P. M. D. Sanderson	... 7 down
C. L. Burns	... 7 down
B. D. England	... 7 down

JUNIORS.

A. C. Owen	... 3 down
G. B. Power	... 3 down
J. T. Moir	... 3 down
J. R. Landon	... 3 down
L. C. Margotiguth	... 4 down
J. A. Cherry	... 5 down
F. W. Mann	... 6 down
A. Foulkes	... 6 down
F. Hargreaves	... 7 down
E. B. Ryall	... 7 down
H. B. Murray	... 8 down
J. E. P. Curry	... 10 down
A. E. Lewin	... 10 down
R. D. Bell	... 10 down

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

L. N. LANCS. VS. DORSET REGT.

The Parsi-Presidency match having finished earlier in the day, a large attendance filled the enclosure on the Co-operage Ground, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, when the second of the semi-finals in the Rovers' Tournament was played between the Dorsets and the Loyal North Lancs. The ropes outside the enclosure were also well-lined and the Lancs were well supported. Although the Dorsets showed more dash in the attack they were met with a determined defence. However, as play proceeded, the L. N. Lancs were the aggressors and after Whittam's well-judged goal they played with more confidence. In the second half the Lancs. had much the better of the play, but the Dorsets never lost heart and Bridge's goal was a well deserved point. Time brought a most interesting game to a close. The Loyal North Lancs. will meet the R. Warwicks in the final to-morrow.

After some even opening exchanges, the Dorsets began to press but Quinn cleared and a visit was made to the Dorsets' end. This, however, was short-lived and a corner was forced off Woods. A melee ensued amidst much excitement, but the ball went back to midfield where a series of "touches" followed. Then Woods was twice severely tested by Bridge, but managed to keep his charge intact. After a period of pressing by the Lancs. whose shooting might have been more accurate, play once more became even but exchanges were nevertheless fast. Then the Lancs. pressed and forced a corner, but the kick was not converted. A four kick was given against the Dorsets and Whittam, who took the shot, beat Angus completely, the ball going into the net just under the bar. Excitement rose high amongst the military section of the spectators and the north country team still maintained their attack until half-time. Score :

Loyal N. Lancs..... 1 goal.
Dorset Regt..... nil.

After the interval there came some even exchanges, and then after five minutes' play, Hall beat Angus with a low shot in the corner of the net. The Lancashire men were playing a dashing forward game now, and one rush by the Dorsets was spoiled by Bridge missing a chance in front of goal. Play continued to be fast and interesting, the Lancashires still forcing the attack. Angus and his backs were continually kept busy, but the goalkeeper was not called on to save any markedly difficult shots. A momentary dash by the Dorsets attacking line ended in a corner against the Lancs. but the kick was not converted. Then Hall, who had given his side their second goal, finished a combined rush by his side's forwards by taking the ball right into the Dorsets' goal once again. The Dorsets' however, played a spirited up-hill game and forced a corner. The kick was cleverly headed past Woods by Bridge. Play in the failing light became more even, but, towards time, the Lancashires crept up to their opponents' goal; when the whistle blew, no further score had been made.

Loyal N. Lancs. ..... 3 goals.
Dorset Regt. ..... 1 goal.

The teams were as follows :—

DORSETS :—Goal, Angus ; backs, Fendly and Emberson ; half-backs, Nicholls, Parsons and Lloyd; forwards, Bonter, Drew, Bridge, Lt. Shute and Vero.

Loyal North Lancs : Goal, Woods ; backs, Whittam and Spencer ; half-backs, Quinn, Roberts and Gould ; forwards, Whitman, Martindale, Connor, Hall and Brant.

Referee : Mr. Watts.

In the Leslie Sprinting Competition between three men respectively of the R. G. A., Colaba and the Durham Light Infantry, the latter team won easily. The winner's time was 11 3-5 secs.

DURBAR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 26.

The team of the first Brahmins from Secunderabad this afternoon won the Divisional final of the Delhi Durbar Hockey tournament from the 20th Deccan Horse by two goals to love after beating the 2nd Sappers and Miners yesterday by one to love and the 61st Pioneers at Secunderabad last week. Thus they have qualified as the representative team from the 9th Division for the Delhi tournament.

To-day's game was played on the Gymkhana ground and excited much enthusiasm.

RACING.

Poona 8th Extra Meeting.

Monday, October 2.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Tuesday 26th September.

A SELLING PLATE, about 8 furlongs.—T.M.S., Chivalry, Huka, Croat, Metal Girl, Heather Bell, Obo, Manser, Boat Song, Bachelor's Knot, Sprightly Star, Polly, and Bellma.

A WELTER PLATE, distance 8 furlongs.—Decidedly, Black Douglas, Huka, Socialist, Lovania, Haut Park, Bright Metal, Pincher, Gallilee, Metal Boy, Cowslip, Valiant, and Lord Carlyon.

THE NEW COMERS CONSOLATION HANDICAP, distance 1 mile:—Little Laffy, St. Hilarion, Rozolmulook, Shaifelmulook, Singer, Harry Johnson, Ghalyam, Dawood Beg, Guinea Merchant, Mars, the Czar, Regent Mutrood, Rightaway, Bunsee, Mysore, Rangoon, Crown Prince, Hyder Beg, Balez, One Thousand, Gee Gee, and Neptune.

THE BRISBANE PLATE, about 5 furlongs:—Joy Bell, Ngakapa, Naughty Boy, Rupert, Winnie, Lies Grand, Ask Mama (late Waimoke), Encourage, Sahana, Evening Herald, Pantry Girl, Keora, By Footbolt, and Locket.

THE KARJAT PLATE, distance 6 furlongs:—Ashreff, Chechan, Bajput, Singer, Vazir, Young Majub, Fabed Beg, Saree, Woolwinder, Company, Abdul Malik, Mudkoor, Tachreet, Majesty, Grey Falcon, Minerva, Prime Minister, Dojan, Zuffer Beg, Zari, Gafal, Good Evening, late Good Morning, and Jehangir, and Maimoon.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE, distance 1 mile:—Braganza, Well Done, Guinea Gold, Grand Duke, Meazer, Bashir, Young Japan, Company, Lama, Young Salanic, Jehangir, Asfundier, and Shawcutt.

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE KING AND HIS INDIAN PEOPLE.

Proposed Abolition of Salt Tax.

THE following letter was published in the "Times" of Sept. 1 :—

Sir,—Reuter has telegraphed to India and the East generally :

"London, July 19.—Writing in the "Times" today Naushad Ali Khan, a talukdar of Oude, refers to widespread expectation in India that the King's Durbar will be marked by the bestowal of a great boon affecting general welfare, and suggests that the boon, in order to be felt by the masses of the people in all parts of the country, should relate to the cultivation of land. Speaking for his own province of Oude, he proposes that the period of assessment of talukdars be raised to sixty years and tenant rights to fifteen, the present terms of thirty and seven being too short. . . . He concludes that it would be better to cancel the royal visit than to fail to mark it by some great boon to the masses appealing to Oriental imagination and confirming belief in the beneficence of the British Sovereign."

Undoubtedly Naushad Ali Khan has written a word in season. There is sure to be a general expectation of something. Does that seem strange ? This is the first time in history that an English King has been crowned Emperor of India. Are only the best-paid officials to have cause for rejoicing ? Surely there should be a message of goodwill to those who labour on the land. They and their families form the immense majority. They pay for all. I would not mention that if they did not know it; but they are familiar with the fact. Naushad Ali Khan is the spokesman of millions. The more is the pity that his actual proposal would be needed by few men in Oude, and by nobody elsewhere. To fit the want he feels we must try something else. The release of prisoners is cheap, but ridiculous, a complete anachronism, a nice thing to do when prisons were principally used for what we call political offenders, but a silly thing when gaols are meant for thieves. It is not pleasant to reflect on the losses to lawabiding villagers which have been caused by rogues who have been royally released. To announce a rise in the wages of sepoys and policemen sufficient to meet the rise in the prices of foodstuffs would be both fitting and expedient, and fain would men of sense see that done, and in time it perhaps shall be; but that would be a restricted boon, and we are now in search of one that will be general.

The total abolition of the salt tax would be the very thing. How great a blessing it would be few Englishmen suspect ; but few Indians or Burmans need to be told. I was not in general an admirer of Viceroy Curzon's doings ; and yet, when I have heard him cursed, I have more than once silenced a native detractor with "At least he thought of ending the salt tax." It is interesting to watch the looks wherewith this is received. The only possible rejoinder is that he "only talked" about it. But one cannot help thinking, that if he had really done that he might almost have done anything else he liked, and would have needed no statue to keep his name in mind, and made a different exit.

The saving in the price is not, as Western politicians suppose, the only thing that counts. In Burma the native factories are being openly strangled to-day, for the benefit of Indian revenue, in a way that has no parallel in English history, except in the distressful chapters that deal with Ireland. In India there are few such factories now left; but as soon as the business is free this pleasant and wholesome old village industry shall revive like grass after the rain along the coasts of India and Burma, and wherever in the interior there are wells of brine or veins of salt in the rocks. Their coarse and home-made salt is better for their cattle than the more refined but less aperient article which now has a monopoly. At least I have heard the makers of the salt now sold admit that, and the villagers allege it. Be that as it may, men and children and cattle would then have a chance to get enough of it, and all would be stronger and healthier in many ways than they are now. I know well how ill the loss of the salt tax can be afforded by Government ; but I also know it to be as certain as anything in arithmetic that every pice or farthing gained by it costs the people rupees. It is the most mischievous tax ever invented in an agricultural country, being on a vital requisite of man and beast. A tax on raw materials no tariff-tinker would venture to suggest in England ; yet it would be hard to think of anything of the kind which could hamper production more than the salt tax does in India. That it is old is all the more reason for ending it now. It is an old curse.

It would make this letter too long to discuss the means of making up the loss of revenue. I might suggest several ways ; and one in particular which nobody else is likely to mention——a return to old-fashioned economy. Like every great bureaucracy in history, our set of Indian establishments is like the regiments of servants in palaces and big house—full of ornamental figures, superfluous at any rate, making work for each other. Every official who happens to be a man of sense could indicate ways of lessening the present radiation of rupees; but except when speaking of departments other than their own, few are likely to do so. It is difficult to economise and be popular. The incometax is very low ; but it falls on those who can make themselves heard. So may be Government will not face the cost of ending the accursed thing—I mean the salt tax.

I am sorry to suggest an alternative; but the need of some great boon for so auspicious an occasion is urgent. So here are alternatives which can cost nothing, and may even save a little. Let imprisonment for debt be abolished without reserve. Our Indian Shylocks equal in meanness anything known in England, and Pickwick's "Dodson and Fogg" were straightforward gentlemen compared to some I have watched in the East. So some such hocus-pocus as keeps on imprisonment for debt in England would be in full working order here within a week, if there were a single loophole. So let there be no loophole, but unqualified abolition of imprisonment for debt. It is a common-place that all our Western "Civil Law" is a novelty in Asia. Sir Henry S. Maine thought it a glory ; and others the reverse ; but nobody can deny it is a novelty. In Europe, where it is almost second nature to us, we are stopping as a mischievous nuisance the practice of enforcing it by gaol. So surely we need not be surprised to learn that the peoples of Asia, who are not accustomed to it at all, would welcome the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

The few who are in favour of it now, a handful of lawyers and moneylenders in petty ways of business, would probably admit in private that is is chiefly used for extortion, and soon desist from making remarks if the thing were decided. It would not, however, be needful for the Government to take any risks. It would suffice to say that the change would be made except in any district where a majority voted to retain imprisonment for debt. In the big seaports alone a vote might be expedient, but even there it would probably not be asked. If it were decided to complete and give real effect to the existing partial and futile protection allowed to cultivators or land-labourers against the harpies of usury who swarm in the Civil Courts, it would only be needful to extend the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code by a word here and there to justify a proclamation that no cattle, tools, grain, food, clothing, or houses in the possession of cultivators shall ever be liable to attachment. A proclamation like that would be the most popular public document ever issued in India since it began to be the Shylock's Paradise which we are making it.

Next, as there is a close time for birds at home, so let there be a close time for cultivators. Let the Civil Courts be forbidden to issue processes for their attendance at the times when every available hand is needed in the fields. The dates would vary for different places, but should seldom extend to less than eight months in the year. Many a time I have known worry of that kind cynically used as an implement of extortion. It is often esteemed a masterpiece of legal practice here to deprive poor labourers of an entire year's wages. But if I were to unfold the varieties of villainy I have watched I would need to write at length and produce evidence and explain them, and there is no room now for more than what is common knowledge in India, except among the English themselves. I will venture as far as the margin of the debatable ground, but perhaps keep on the safe side of it, by one last suggestion. Except in mercantile cases in the seaports, let no costs ever be allowed in any civil case of less value than £200, (3,000 rs.) This would encourage recourse to arbitration, which is the old custom of the country, and tend in a welcome and agreeable way to diminish the litigation which is desolating the land.

If some or all of these suggestions be used, the name of the English King-Emperor shall be blessed for countries. If nothing at all is done, I agree with Naushad Ali Khan that it is better to cancel the visit. The editor of the "Times" has my name and address as a proof of good faith ; but it is not my intention that any other should ever know my name. As Lord Cromer has remarked ("a propos" of Northbrook) "A man may do a great deal of good in this world, if he does not care who gets the credit of it." Many a journalist has felt the truth of that, and some such experience now would make me content.—Yours truly,

Indian Empire, July 22. X.

[The amount of revenue derived from the salt tax in 1910-11 was £3,162,900. Lord Curzon twice reduced the salt tax, relinquishing an annual revenue amounting in all to over £2,250,000. He brought the tax to the lowest figure it had reached since the Mutiny. The number of civil suits for sums of 50 rs. (£3. 6s. 8d.) and under in the year 1902 (the latest figures available) was 1,108,879. The returns do not show the number of imprisonments for debt.]

AN ANCIENT WELL.

Traced by Doomsday Book Entry.

VISIONS of Macaulay's New Zealander looking at the ruins of London, or of Mark Twain's "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" may be conjured up by those who are privileged to visit the Holy Well of Constantine, which has recently been unearthed near Trevose Head, Cornwall, says the "Western Morning News," in mail week.

The Holy Well is within seventy or eighty yards of the ruins of the ancient church of Constantine, which again is about two miles from the hamlet of St. Merryn. The location of the well, however, has been lost in the mists of centuries, and only within the past few days has Time been made to give up its secret.

The story of the discovery is in itself most extraordinary. Guide books and local histories make but casual reference to the Holy Well, but in the immediate neighbourhood there has long been a tradition that such a place existed. The credit for the discovery rests with Mr. Penrose Williams, F.R.C.S., of Bridgwater, Somerset, who is at present spending a holiday, with his wife and family, at Constantine.

The clue which led to the discovery was obtained from Doomsday Book ?

Mr. Williams has, at his home in Somersete, a manuscript copy of entries in Doomsday Book relating to the Holy Well of Constantine. There is reference to a chapel or small building, in which are seats and a well, the waters of which are endowed with miraculous powers, and also reference to a place at which pilgrims go to bathe their feet. Doomsday Book was not compiled until the eleventh century (1080-86), but Mr. Williams fixes the date of the building itself—from his discoveries—at about the second or third century A. D.

The small stream to which reference has been made was once a river—of sorts. The source is somewhere near St. Merryn, and the stream runs into the sea at Constantine Bay. There are clear indications that the river has changed its course two or three times. The Holy Well existed on the left bank, but there came a time when the river flowed further south, and the well, with the chapel which enclosed it, was then on the right bank. This is the position to-day. The ancient Church of Constantine is on a slight eminence, and the stream flows between it and the buried chapel.

AN UNLIKELY SPOT.

To a lay mind it is one of the most unlikely places in the world in which to discover an ancient building beneath the soil. At one time there may have been a sharply defined valley with the stream at the bottom, but the deposits of centuries have converted the valley into a gentle slope between hills of sand. The centuries have accounted for some seven or eight feet of solid earth, as shown by the levels of the floor of the chapel and the original bed of the river. The ground to-day is marshy, and there is a great tangle of weeds and scrub. Yet here the all important discovery was made. Legend was turned into reality.

Mr. Williams stumbled on a small excrescence which on investigation proved to be part of a well-formed wall. In this preliminary search Mr. Williams was assisted by a friend of his, Mr. Charles Mott, of Stanmore, Middlesex. When it was clearly established that there was a corner of a building, the services of two labourers were obtained, and the work of excavation was carried out in earnest. It was then found that there existed below ground the remains of a building very distinct in form, with substantial walls made of slate layers.

The progress of the work was hampered by the gradual inflow of water from the stream, and when practically the whole of the interior had been revealed an underground stream was accidentally tappen, and the whole place soon became flooded. Mr. Richard Parkyn, mason, of St. Merryn, came to the aid of the explorers with a pump, by means of which the workings were practically cleared, and further excavation was possible.

The chapel is a small building about 10ft. long by 5ft. wide, with a height of 7ft. or 8ft. It runs due north and south (in contradistinction to the ancient church, which, like all other Christian churches to-day, runs east and west). The entrance is at the northern end flush with the western wall.

Most interesting of all is a narrow gully running along the centre of the floor from the mouth of the well to the northern end of the chapel. In the days when the river flowed past the northern end of the chapel this gully used to empty itself into the stream. The well, probably fed from springs underground, was continually overflowing. It is presumed that the gully was used by the pilgrims to bathe their feet in, as mentioned in Doomsday Book. The bed or the gully is made from a hollowed-out tree trunk.

A great deal of work still lies before those who would wish to continue the excavation.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th September on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 21,000	Rs.	Rs 29,000
Or per mile of Railway	56	149	.....	205
For previous 9 weeks of half year.....	63,000	2,23,570	.....	2,86,570
Totalfor10weeks	71,000	2,44,570	.....	3,15,570
COMPARISON.				
Totalfor corresponding week of previous year	7,097	22,000	.....	29,097
Per mile of Ry..	50	156	.....	206
Total to corresponding date	75,780	2,01,233	1,24[illegible]	2,78,256

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 97
Increase to date .....Rs. 37,314

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th September on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 200	Rs.	Rs. 600
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	12	.....	35
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	3,950	2,030	.....	5,980
Totalfor10weeks	4,350	2,230	.....	6,580
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	560	272	.....	832
Per mile of Ry..	32	16	.....	48
Total to corresponding date..	5,330	3,869	60	9,279

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 232
Do to date .....Rs. 2,699

HOW TO KEEP WELL IN INDIA.

A Physician's Valuable Words.

"Your stomach is only three-quarters of a stomach in India."

Those words of a distinguished officer in the Indian Army contain more practical wisdom than is to be found between the covers of many scientific manuals. While it is true the world over that "it is not what we eat, but what we digest, that does us good," it is doubly true in India, where the digestive machinery is, so to speak, a lowpower one. As Sir Thomas Stevenson and Sir Shirley Murphy have written, in the well-known treatise of hygiene which they edited, "the digestive powers are lessened, the nervous system is depressed, the functions of respiration and blood making, and the power of forming new and healthy tissue are all decreased in India. . . . The lungs and the heart, according to Parkes, show dwindling of structure, while the liver, spleen, and intestines are all more or less liable to become diseased."

It is, however, within the knowledge of everyone that life may be lived well and happily in India, provided it is remembered that the digestive system is the key which opens, alike, the doors of health and disease, for the nutrition of the whole body depends on it.

As, moreover, digestive disorders are the invariable forerunners of Enteric, Dysentery and other diseases, it is essential that primary care should be devoted to our food and drink, for the laws of personal hygiene which deal with cleanliness, clothing, etc., aregenerally known.

THE VITAL NEED OF PHOSPHORUS.

One of the essential requirements for healthy life is phosphorus, which, as that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, has shown, is not only necessary for the manufacture of red blood corpuscles in their proper quantity and quality, but is also required for maintaining the delicate poise of the nervous system ; and the final, healthy action of each organ depends on the proper stimulus it derives from the nervous system.

This phosphorus must, however, be supplied in a form which is easily digested, so that it can be readily assimilated and rapidly used to supply the overdrafts which the body constantly makes upon it under the exacting conditions of the Indian climate.

In its crude form phosphorus is quite useless, if not actually harmful. To exercise its physiological benefits it must be in what chemists call "organic combination," so that the body may utilise its vital properties.

Nothing supplies phosphorus in this form so readily, so simply, and so abundantly as Sanatogen. Universally known as the greatest reconstituent and most revitalising tonic-food in the world it consists of the body-building element of pure milk chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium, the form in which phosphorus exists in the brain and nervous system.

THE BEST SOURCE OF PHOSPHORUS.

It is admitted by the whole medical fraternity that Sanatogen is the most digestible food substance in the world, and is so readily absorbed and free from waste that it is constantly prescribed in large quantities, even for patients in the acute stage of Enteric Fever.

Sanatogen is not to be regarded as a medicine, but as a food substance, for it supplies the body with important elements which are generally deficient in most articles of diet, as, in addition to phosphorus, it is abundantly rich in proteid or nitrogenous material. As a food, Sanatogen has won an unparalleled reputation among medical men as the "tonic food with lasting effects," for those who take it never suffer from the reaction which follows the use of ordinary tonics. Like all other valuable foods, Sanatogen may be taken for an indefinite time without losing its effect.

A small quantity of Sanatogen should, therefore, form part of the daily diet of every resident in India. Its restorative qualities in certain nervous conditions and diseases are well known, as well as in Anæmia and Malnutrition, in combating the after-effects of Malaria and Dysentery, and in building up the strength and increasing the weight in convalescence and general debility. It is, however, not so well known that the regular taking of Sanatogen prevents these conditions, and is the greatest safeguard to the general health which the Anglo-Indian can use.

Sanatogen has received the unqualified endorsement of over 12,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe. Nothing stronger or more convincing could be written of any preparation than the following statement by Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D, F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Dublin, etc. : "I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount, relatively speaking of organic phosphorus, that is phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON, CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th September.

216. Arms Issue of.—Arms and accountrements will be issued daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a.m and 4 p.m. Members are requested to draw their Arms as soon as possible after this date as the Rifles not issued have to be stored in the Ordnance Department.

(No Rifles can be issued to Native Servants).

219. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice on Sunday 1st October 1911, Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards, Firing to commence at 7-30 a.m.

220. Prizes—Any members who did not receive their prizes at the Annual Prize Distribution can obtain them at Head Quarters any day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th September.

802 Detail of Parades—

Wednesday the 27th instant.—"D" Coy parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a. m. Dress.—Mufti.

II.—"C" Coy parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p. m. Dress.—Mufti.

III.—"F" Coy Parade at St. Mary's College Byculla, at 6-15 p. m Dress.—Mufti,

Thursday the 28th instant.—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-30 p. m, Dress Drill Order Mufti.

803. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—

Thursday the 28th instant.—"F" Coy (Medicals).

Saturday 30th instant "G" Coy.

Monday 2nd prox.—"E" Coy,

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Viceroy's Prize Competitors on Sunday the 1st proximo by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m.

804 Arms—Arms will be issued to members of "G", "E" and "B" Cos at Head-Quarters from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily from 28th instant to 5th proximo (excepting Sunday 29th).

805 Promotion—The Commanding Officer is placed to make the following promotion in "D" Coy with effect from this date :—

No 5960 Corpl K Gordon, to be Lance Sergeant.

806. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No 7199 Vol T E Grant, "G" Coy.

No 7200 W Nalder, "C" Coy.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A Munich veterinary surgeon named Bieberl in mail week fell off the Giffertspitze near Achensee (Tyrol) and was picked up dead. A man and woman who were accompanying him spent the whole night clinging to the face of a rock, and were not rescued until the morning.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A SHOPPER'S NOTES.

With the approach of autumn, a good many women are turning their attention to the new idea of tweed coats and skirts for town wear, which hails from some of the best Parisian shops. These new tweeds have nothing in common with those heavy rough surfaced cloths destined for country and open-air life; but they are of a fine make and a beautiful soft texture. Such costumes to look really effective must be made by the very best tailors, who understand all that there is to know concerning good cut and well-balanced skirts. Fashioned after the latest mode with a short skirt and a fairly long coat, the new tweeds are very smart if worn with a fine embroidered linen blouse finished with a dainty jabot trimmed with real Irish lace. The most popular kind of tweed for these costumes is a fine herringbone flecked with a bright colour. One well-known London tailor has recently been specialising in this particular branch of tailoring, and a very effective model is of grey herringbone tweed flecked with orange colour, the coat being finished with a deep orange velvet collar and lined with bright orange coloured silk.

A NEW SHAMPOO.

Users of the old "dry shampoo," which is favoured by many women who object to the discomfort of washing their hair after the old-fashioned methods, will hail with delight a really excellent non-inflammable preparation that does all that the old shampoo used to do. It is a new cleansing fluid that removes all grease and dirt, but does not take the hair out of curl. Moreover, it imparts a brilliant gloss and makes the hair fluffy and light and easy to dress. This preparation is quite easy to use, as it has simply to be poured over the scalp and allowed to run down the hair, no rubbing or drying being required. It is a boon to women who travel and those who motor, and it is absolutely invaluable to those who suffer from the inconvenience of lank, greasy locks that are so difficult to dress in the modern fashion.

FOR THE MOTORIST.

Writing of motoring, one is reminded of a new form of millinery which has been designed to meet the special needs of women who motor, and who require something a little more elaborate in the way of millinery than the motor hood or cap which is scarcely suitable for wearing except in a car. These are close-fitting toque-like hats, trimmed with imitation wings and quills that are made of the new light aeroplume, braided so as to represent feathers. These "wings" are quite the latest form of trimming, and many autumn hats are adorned in this fashion. For motorists the trimming is quite ideal, as even when travelling in a high-power car at full speed the wings never get damaged or broken like the real article. One hat of this description is of white felt shaped like a clown's hat and lined underneath with black velvet, and trimmed with two aeroplane wings in black or white set at one side.

A NOVEL HAIR ORNAMENT.

The latest hair ornament is the adoption of a simple black velvet neckband, adorned with fine paste slides, which is worn in the form of a bandeau across the hair. With light hair, the new ornament is most effective the simple black band, which is generally of a narrow width, being worn across the front of the hair, and arranged so as to throw the rest of the coiffure into high relief. The same idea is also being adapted in place of the once ubiquitous tortoiseshell slide, which never looked dressy enough for evening wear. Now a paste and pearl ornament in the form of a big square plague, set in French designs, with festoons of jewels and rimmed with gold or platinum, is mounted on a vivid coloured or a plain black velvet band, and worn in the form of a support under the back curls, A slide of this description made of paste wheat-ears, set at the back of the hair, and completed with an osprey bunch of black, white, gold, or silver wheat, arranged to fall over the back of the hair, is very effective.

NOVELTIES IN WEDDING GIFTS.

The newest wedding gifts takes the form of etceteras for the writing table made of glass, which is enamelled after the fashion of that used in the days of Marie Antoinette, when artistic trifles of all kinds were at their zenith of beauty. This new "Trianon" glass, as it is called, can be had in all manner of dainty forms, from stationery cases, stamp-dampers inkpots, paper-knives, candlesticks, etc., while for the toilet table one finds scent bottles, quaint-shaped powder boxes and salts bottles, which are works of considerable artistic merit, the designs being all reproductions of old French originals. As the new glass is by no means expensive, it is very much sought after by those people who pride themselves upon giving original wedding gifts.

NEW EARRING.

An inquiry having come to hand concerning fashions in earrings, it is perhaps difficult to lay down hard-and-fast rules concerning actual fashions in this form of ornament. Some of the new designs show tassels made of very small diamonds, which

BY THE WAY.

IRISH BLACKBERRIES.

Irish blackberries for the English markets is the latest development of trade between the two countries. The season, though brief, appears to be a highly profitable one for many small farmers, and also for young people in the vicinity of Irish towns. In the Newry district, which has excellent transport facilities, many pounds are earned by boys and girls during the short season gathering the berries, which are conveyed in large barrels into the town and then sent over to the markets here. The price paid averages about 1s. 3d. per stone, and as the yield is very large and the quality excellent, the pickers reap a rich reward. A small beginning was made a couple of years ago with the blackberry industry in eastern parts of Ireland, and as the demand from this side is extending, it is now in a very thriving condition.

SUMMER SNOW IN THE HIGHLANDS.

After the intensely hot summer it will probably be a surprise to readers to learn that on the Cairngorm Mountains there are still snowfields over one hundred yards long and many feet deep. So writes Mr. Seton Gordon in "Country Life." Most of these snowfields have an eastern or north-eastern aspect, and thus are sheltered from the warmer winds, which probably have more effect in melting snow than the strongest sunshine. Towards the end of the season the snowbeds become so hard that they may almost be said to be transformed into solid ice, but they continue to decrease in size till-mid-October, when the autumn snows descend on the mountains.

TWO HARVEST MOONS.

Once every month the moon's path with reference tto the horizon is such that she rises almost at he same time on several consecutive nights; this happens when she is "full" once a year at the time of the autumnal equinox, and gives us the "Harvest Moon." This year full moon occurs rather more than a fortnight before and after the equinox, but the retardation of her rising on both occasions, though not a minimum, is so small as to result in farmers being favoured with two "harvest moons" instead of one.

FOR DOCTORS WHO HAVE GONE.

What the "Lancet" calls "a beautiful custom, which cannot fail to elevate the ideals of the medical profession and cement the bonds of professional fellowship, and which might be followed elsewhere with great advantage to the guild of medicine," has been carried out for some years past in St. Louis, U.S.A. There are somewhere about 2,000 medical men in that city of three-quarters of a million population, and of these more than a third are members of the St. Louis Medical Society. It is the custom of that society to set aside one Sunday afternoon in each year for a mass meeting of the profession in commemoration of those of their number who have died during the preceding year. The proceedings consist of sacred music, a brief address by the President of the Medical Society, and a short appreciation of each of the departed physicians in turn, delivered by some one well acquainted with him in all his relations of life.

A GOOSE WAR.

Announcement has been made that the German authorities have suspended the importation of live geese from Russia, on the ground that there is a considerable amount of disease prevalent in the frontier districts of that country. Coming, as this prohibition does, immediately prior to the period when imports of live geese increase rapidly, the question is serious alike to breeders in Russia, who will have large quantities of birds thrown on their hands, to German goose fatteners, as they will be unable to fill up their pens, for the home production is totally insufficient to meet their requirements, and to housewives in Germany, who will find the already high price of what is an important article of food advance still further, and probably be prohibitive. Russians state that there is no justification for this regulation, that it is a trade move in the interests of German dealers to force down prices, and as a measure of fiscal protection to German breeders.

EIGHT MILLIONS PER ANNUM.

Germany imports annually about eight millions of live geese, of which seven-eighths come from Russia, where these birds are bred in vast numbers throughout the western and south-western governments. They are bought from the raisers by travelling dealers who drive them in huge flocks to the frontier stations, where they are entrained for despatch to Berlin and other cities. The cars used for this purpose are built in four decks, each car holding about 1,200 birds. Special trains are run in the season, consisting of a dozen to thirty-five cars in accordance with the supply. As many as 50,000 geese have been known to arrive at Magerviehhof Market, Berlin, on a single day.

CONFIDING WILD RABBITS.

A visitor to Cavers old church, N. B., the other day, in connexion with thecentenary of the death of Dr. Leyden, came upon an unusual sight. The church is surrounded by trees, with an inner screen of shrubs, and on the grass which grows about the doorway of the ancient building two ladies were feeding a number of wild rabbits with bread. Unfortunately the visitor's intrusion, he tells the "Scotsman," disturbed the beautiful display of trustful confidence on the part of the rabbits, the startled creatures quickly scattering towards the woodland. In conversation with the ladies, he was told that they had been feeding the rabbits in the way described—the confiding "bunnies" taking the food from their hands—all through the past summer, and that one of the rabbits had become so tame as to answer to the name of "Billy," coming out of the wood to receive his daily crust of bread when called on by his kind-hearted friends.

ORIGINATOR OF THE P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

As incorrect statements have recently been made as to the originator of the scheme of Post Office Savings Banks, it may be stated that the honour belongs to Mr. George Chetwynd, C. B., who was appointed first Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank (1861), and subsequently (1864). Receiver and Accountant-General of the Post Office. The plan is set forth on page 7 of the printed (1871) official book entitled the "Origin and Progress of the system of Post Office Savings Banks," and places the question of the originator of the scheme then adopted and now in force beyond question. Confirmation of this is contained in the following extract from page 208 of the book in question, forming part of the letter dated December 15, 1862, from the then Postmaster-General (Lord Stanley of Alderley) addressed to the Treasury: To Mr. Chetwynd, as your lordships know, is due the great merit of having invented the plan which is the basis of the measure now in operation, and it is not too much to say that but for this invention the benefit of Post Office Banks might have been indefinitely postponed. Mr. Scudamore had previously reported on Mr. Chetwynd's scheme that it was the best which had been framed; that it would be productive of very great advantage to the working-classes; and that it would be self-supporting. It was this scheme which was examined and approved by Mr. Gladstone and incorporated by him in the Act of 24 Vic., Cap. XIV.

CONQUERORS OF THE CHANNEL.

It has taken almost exactly third-six years for Burgess to rival the exploit of Captain Matthew Webb, who landed at Calais on the morning of August 25, 1875. Webb, a sailor of herculean strength and "breadth of beam," as he called it, swam the Channell upon a diet that sounds appalling in these days of vegetarianism and total abstinence. His menu was a remarkable mixture of beef tea, cod liver oil, brandy, and strong old ale, but towards the end he took black coffee to keep himself awake. Webb, unlike Burgess, used the ordinary breast-stroke exclusively, floating on his back when he wanted a rest. His success led indirectly to his run, and he was a broken man when he attempted the foolhardy feat of swimming the rapids of Niagara.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

GAUTIER'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the birth of the adorable Gautier sets one reflecting upon that theory of art for art's sake which, although not invented by him, is so invariably associated with his name. Thus formulated it is a contradiction in terms "art" signifies means, and mean for means' sake is absurd. As practised by Gautier it means little more than art for word-picture's sake. A volume of his poems is like a glass case full of the most curiously carven precious stones, coins beautifully designed, and cameos dug up in some Italian ruin. Thus when Sainte-Beuve devoted a series of sympathetic articles to a consideration of his work, and, analysing it, found an amorous, a sentimental, and an elegiac element, Gautier, while appreciating the great critic's compliment, complained both of what he had found and of what he had failed to find in his poems. For one thing, he had found a personal element, whereas Gautier's great principle was detachment. As distinguished from the other great romantics who were self-confessors "a outrance" and poured out the most secret feelings and experiences of their heart, it was Gautier's pose to stand apart from his work and to be as jealous of the intrusion of himself into it as the sculptor who wears a lamp on his forehead lest his own shadow should fall upon the marble he is carving. On the other hand, Sainte-Beuve had not considered the pictorial aspect of Gautier's poetry, and had not cared to turn over with loving admiration the contents of that little casket of gems "Emaux et Camees." "All the plastic side of you escapes him," commented the Goncourts, and it was on the plastic side of his genius that Gautier prided himself.

LIMITATIONS OF GAUTIER.

One of the limitations of Gautier—and there were many—was that he failed to recognise that there is not only a visible but what Shelley calls an "intellectual beauty." Ideas are not only distinguishable from one another as true or false, but also as beautiful or the reverse. We pronounce an idea true according as it coincides with our own conception. We pronounce it beautiful according as it appeals to our æsthetic emotions. Moreover, the Keatsian identification of truth and beauty is disputable. Waiving the question whether an idea may be true without being beautiful that it may be beautiful although it is false may be easily shown. Thus of the multitude who admire as one of the pinnacles of English poetry Wordsworth's "Ode" few believe in its main thesis that the individual soul has pre-existed and that the subtle emotional experiences of childhood are of an anamnestic nature. Those who are of that opinion, indeed, will take more pleasure in reading the poem, but is that increment of pleasure which the fact of their being of the same mind with the poet brings a specially poetic pleasure? Evidently not. The theory of art for art's sake, therefore, as thus extended would mean that while a poem may be the vehicle of a truth, it is not a poem because its idea is true, but because it is beautiful.

JOHN LEYDEN.

John Leyden died in 1811, and fifty years afterwards interest in his memory was sufficiently widespread for subscriptions to be forthcoming for the erection of a memorial to him in his native parish of Cavers. In 1875 the centenary of his birth was celebrated in the same place, and the Edinburgh Borderers' Union further emphasised the occasion by publishing a popular complete edition of his poems. Now the centenary of his death has come round, and this week certain societies visited his birthplace and listened to an address on Leyden by Sir George Douglas. The vigorous persistence of Leyden's memory in his native village is remarkable, and the reason is worth inquiring into. It can hardly be due to his work as a poet. He could catch very prettily the note of Goldsmith in certain passages of his "Scenes of Infancy," and the note of the homespun ballad in his "Lord Soulis" and the "Mermaid" and that of "Sir Thopas" in certain verses to be found in Lockhart, but no single poem of his haunts the popular memory. Of course with the poet there was combined in Leyden one of the most remarkable of British linguists. While still a student at Edinburgh he mastered, in addition to the classic tongues, German, Icelandic, French, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, and Arabic; by the time he left for India he knew seventeen languages, and when, eight years later, he died men were mentioning his name as an Orientalist in the same breath with that of Sir William Jones. Probably, however, few among the numbers which have swelled the periodic celebrations are much indebted to Leyden as a philologist. The secret of the matter, no doubt, is that behind the poet and scholar there was a powerful personality. Leyden must have been an excessively "vivid" person. He was a rude, boisterous, pedantic, jovial, good-hearted fellow, snapping his fingers at convention and utterly refusing to talk English lest it should "spoil his Scotch." The fact that his humanity was rich enough to make him popular even in refined circles in spite of his faults probably explains the posthumous affection for his memory. Moreover, there are local legends of madcap pranks of his—how he "raised the deil" in the kirk of Cavers and rubbed a sow with phosphorus and tied it to the rope of the kirk ball one night, and, finally, he has the sad prestige of those who die young. After the capture of Batavia he entered an unventilated native building in search of manuscripts. On issuing thence some hours after he complained of a chill. He had taken fever, and three days later at the age of 37, he died.

ADDRESS TO INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

The address of the President of the Institute of Journalists became interesting when he assured his hearers that pressure was being brought to bear in the proper quarter for an amendment of the law of libel in its relations with journalism, and that already a bill was being prepared by Sir George Toulmin by which a writer would not be exposed to paine and penalties even though the name of his villain did coincide with the name of some man in the street. Recent cases have shown how far away we are from the days when a novelist searched the directories for names and chuckled when he came upon an odd one over a shop door. Indeed, it has become a question where is a novelist to get his names. Some have be-thought them of inventing impossible names, but not only is an unnatural name a hindrance to the purposes of fiction, but a study of name-lists soon convinces one that no names are, "a priori," impossible, and the more unusual the name identification with which occurs the greater the danger. One novelist says [that henceforth he is to go to the churchyard and use only the names of men who are dead. But here there is no refuge even in the churchyard. John Brown's body may be mouldering in the dust, but there are hundreds of John Browns lively enough to resent being put to scorn. There remain the expedients of using only an initial letter, as Richardson did with his "Mr. B——" in "Pamela," or of eviscerating the name of its vowels, the practice which Addison poked fun at in Tom Brown, or finally, the lawyers' expedient of John Doe and Richard Roe. The only root and branch remedy, however, is that novels should have no characters but such as are as the spirits of the just made perfect, so that a reader finding his own name in a work of fiction might reflect, "A clever rascal that novelist is! I never met him, but he knows me like the inside of his pocket." The truth is that since the faults lies with the law and not with the juries, the law ought to be amended. A respectable tradesman may suffer financially, as well as in feelings and reputation, if he has been mistaken for a name sake whom a magistrate has found to have been drunk and disorderly, and he may publish a disclaimer. He has no redress at law, however, even although it could be proved that the parents of the delinquent had deliberately plagiarised his name at the font.

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ARTISTIC JEWELLERY.

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T. 1820. Aquamarine, Diamond Pearls and Platinum, Rs. 245.
T. 1940. Sapphire or Ruby, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 270.
T. 3310. Aquamarine, Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 65
T. 1992. Ruby or Sapphire & Enamel M. O. P. with Neck Chain, Rs. 43,
T. 3320. Aquamarine and Pearl Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 75.
T. 1948. Aquamarine, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 105.
Pink Tourmaline " " " 105.
T. 1950. Aquamarine, Pink or Green Tourmaline or Amethyst and Pearls, Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 85.
T. 1987. Pink Tourmaline, Diamond and Pearl Motor or Shawl Brooch, Rs. 98.
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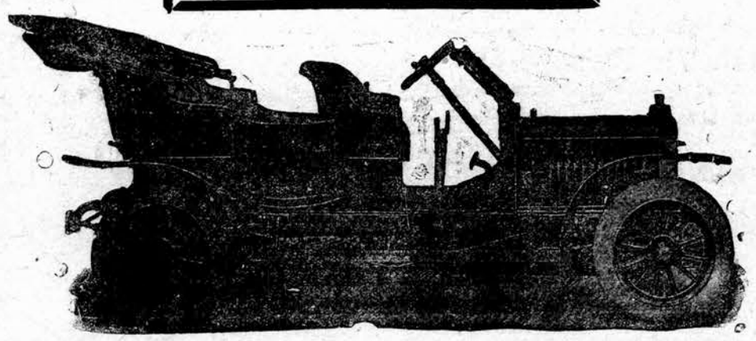

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